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Volume 46, No. 2 Winter 2011

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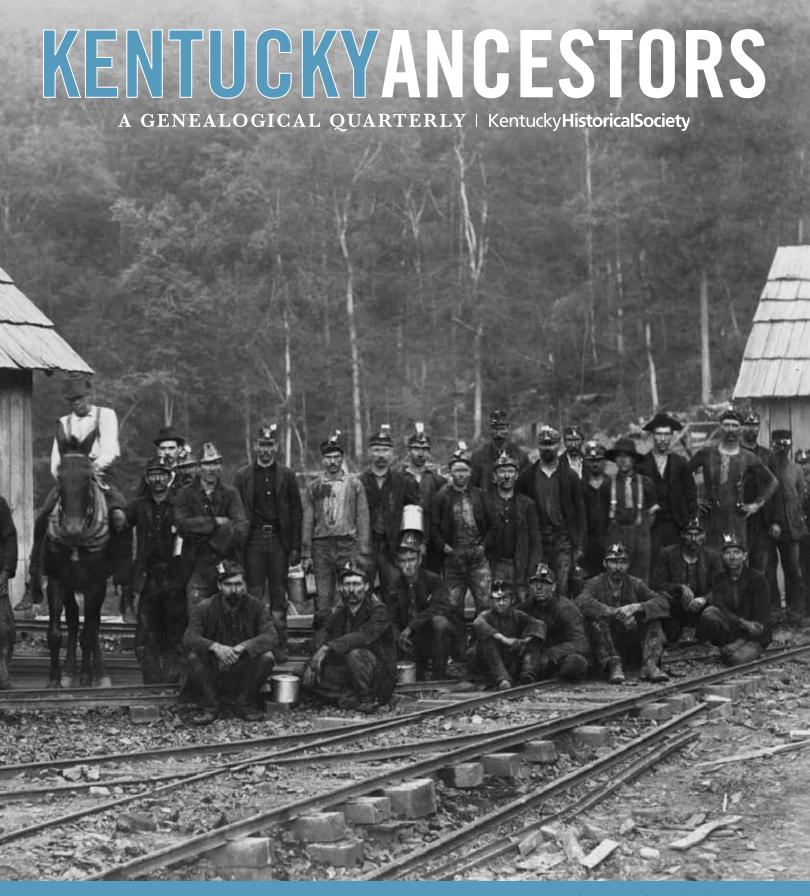
Volume 46 No. 3 Spring 2011 James William Vaughan and His Descendants

How to "Read" a Cemetery

Thomas E. Bramlette: Union Officer, Civil War Governor, and His Family



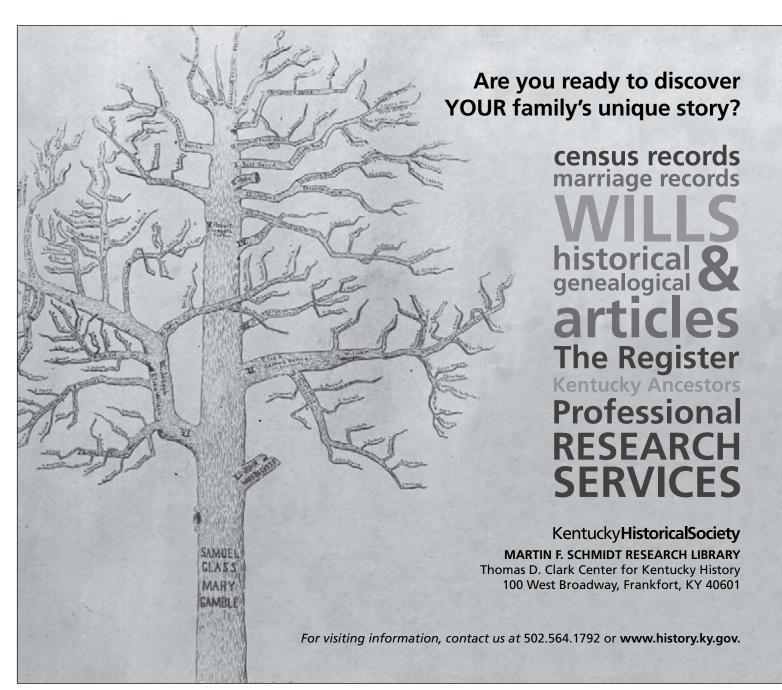




Volume 46, No. 2 Winter 2011 Privates George Thompson Baker and Andrew Jackson Baker: Company F, Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment, USA

The Bustard Family of Louisville, 1795-1871

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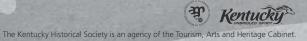






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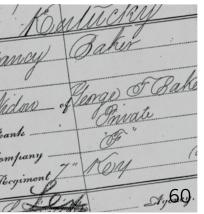
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Group of miners, "Mary Hull" Cannel Coal Mines, Bell County, Kentucky, ca. 1894. KHS Collection

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Kentucky Ancestors (ISSN-0023-0103) is published quarterly by the Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931 and is distributed free to Society members. Periodical postage paid at Frankfort and other mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to Kentucky Ancestors, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

Please direct changes of address and other notices concerning membership or mailings to the Membership Department, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931; telephone 502-564-1792. Submissions and correspondence should be directed to: Don Rightmyer, editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931; email don.rightmyer@ky.gov.

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RELATIONALLY
SPEAKING

"... so all Kentuckians may discover their roots in time and place."

—Dr. Thomas D. Clark

-Dr. Thomas D. Clark

Is there a family reunion in your future during the warmer months of 2011? If you do not have a family reunion planned for some portion of your family tree this year, why not use these cooler months to reach out and bring your relatives together later this year?

There are resources (books and CD-ROMs) you can get to help you pull together a great family reunion and do it in a way that will not only bring the living members of your family together for an afternoon or a weekend, but also facilitate bringing your ancestors' lives and histories into the family time together. Locate some other family members that are willing to help with the planning and arrangements, and send out a notice early so people in your family can block out the timeframe for the reunion, especially if they live in another state or region of the country from where the reunion will be held. Depending on what local attractions and family-related sites and events you want to include in your plans, a family reunion can run from lunch on a Saturday through Sunday or over a weekend and several days.

In your reunion flyer/e-mail announcement, encourage everyone to bring a personal family tree and some family photos to share with everyone that attends. Someone could even bring a scanner or digital camera setup to make digital copies of documents and photographs to share with other family members who might want to have a copy. And then enjoy bringing your ancestors to life!

> Don Rightmyer Editor, Kentucky Ancestors **Kentucky Historical Society**

Privates George Thompson Baker and Andrew Jackson Baker Company F, Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment, USA

by Joshua Lee Baker

George Thompson Baker, of rural Whitley County, Kentucky, was a staunch Unionist. He and his son, Andrew Jackson Baker, enlisted in the same unit of the Seventh Kentucky Infantry Regiment shortly after the Civil War began. Both were privates. George Thompson was older than most enlisted men. He was in his fifties. He died aboard a U.S. hospital boat near Memphis. Andrew Jackson Baker was twenty-five when he enlisted. He survived the war, returned to Kentucky, and died in Berea at age eighty-one.

Private George Thompson Baker

George Thompson Baker was born in 1809,1 on Stinking Creek, in Knox County, Kentucky.² He was the son of Bryce and Mary "Polly" (Arthur) Baker.³ He went by both Thompson and George T. Baker.4

Thompson Baker was the grandson of Joseph Baker,⁵ a Revolutionary War veteran and early Knox County settler,6 who came to Kentucky from Burke County, North Carolina. Joseph Baker initially settled on Cherokee lands along Yellow Creek, in present-day Bell County, Kentucky, but was evicted from the Indian lands.8 U.S. troops destroyed Baker's crops and burned his cabin in 1799 when he and others refused to leave by the declared deadline. He then purchased a thirty-three-hundred acre tract near Todd's Fork, on Stinking Creek, in Knox County. 10

Thompson Baker married Nancy Henderson, daughter of Jonathan Henderson, on 2 November 1829;11 they were married at her parents' Knox

County home. 12 Thompson and Nancy farmed in the Stinking Creek community of Knox County, Kentucky. 13 They did not have children when the 1830 U.S. census was taken.¹⁴ Bryce and Polly Baker sold Thompson a fifty-acre farm "on Bryces branch [near] the waters of the left hand fork of Stinking Creek," in November 1834.15 Thompson was listed on the Knox County tax rolls, annually, between 1830 and 1839.16

Thompson and Nancy sold their farm on Bryce's Branch of Stinking Creek, in Knox County, to Rochester Hales on 6 March 1839.¹⁷ They moved from Knox County to neighboring Whitley County in 1839 or 1840.18 Thompson appeared on the Whitley County tax rolls, for the first time, in 1840. 19 He received a two-hundred-acre land grant along Craig's Creek, in Whitley County, in 1850.20 Whitley County records indicate that he paid taxes on two parcels of land on Craig's Creek between 1845 and 1863.²¹ He and Nancy were in Whitley County when the Federal censuses were taken in 1840, 1850, and 1860; he was listed as Thompson Baker on the 1840 and 1850 schedules, and, as G. T. Baker on the 1860 schedule.²² Thompson and Nancy Baker had ten children: John Baker, James Madison Baker, Mary Baker, Andrew Jackson Baker, William Baker, Mahala Baker, Emily Baker, Elizabeth Baker, Pleasant Martin Baker, and Nancy Ellen Baker.²³

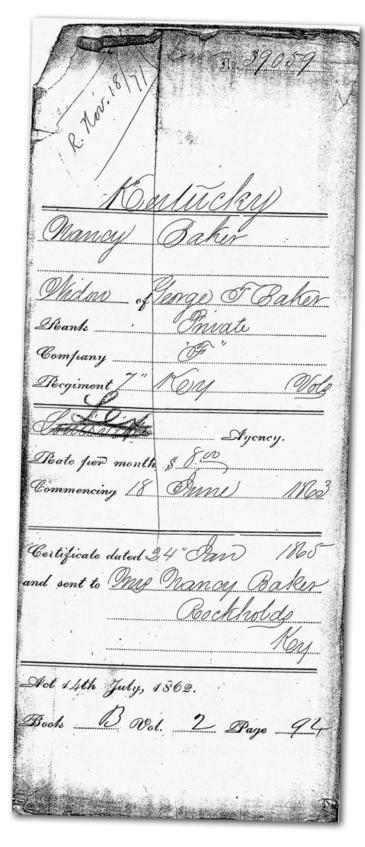
George T. Baker and Andrew J. Baker enlisted in the Union Army at the Whitley County seat in Williamsburg, Kentucky, on 20 August 1861.²⁴ They signed on as privates in Captain William Sears' Company F, Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment.²⁵ Their enlistment was for three years.²⁶

George Thompson Baker wrote his last will and testament on 2 September 1861, thirteen days after he enlisted. The wording of the document was unusual. George Thompson wrote, in part, "Expecting in a short time to be exposed to many dangers and being desires to settle my worldly affairs have made and ordained this my last will and testament and in the first place I allow and wish my wife Nancy Baker to have all my land that I hold or may hold at that time excepting the one hundred acres survey deeded to me from John Crawford which I allow and wish my son James Baker to have." George Thompson Baker and Andrew Jackson Baker officially mustered in at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, twenty days later, on 22 September 1861. 28

The Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment was formed of men from southeastern Kentucky; it was one of the first Union regiments recruited in the commonwealth.²⁹ It was first known as the Third Kentucky Regiment, but soon became the Seventh Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers.³⁰ The unit was organized on 22 September 1861 at Camp Dick Robinson,³¹ in rural Garrard County, by Colonel Theophilus T. Garrard, a Mexican War veteran.³² The regiment was mustered into United States service by Brigadier General George H. Thomas.³³ The Seventh Regiment saw service in much of eastern Kentucky, southern Ohio, West Virginia, Memphis, Tennessee, and the Vicksburg campaign.³⁴ The Seventh served under both Major General William T. Sherman and General Ulysses S. Grant during the Vicksburg expedition.³⁵

Private George Thompson Baker was on active duty between September 1861 and December 1862.³⁶ The Seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment saw considerable service during that time:

• They saw combat at the battle of Camp Wildcat (or Rockcastle Hills)³⁷ in Laurel County, Kentucky, on 21 October 1861.³⁸ They handily defeated the Confederates led by Brigadier General Felix Zollicoffer.³⁹ The battle of Wildcat Mountain was one of the first Civil War engagements in Kentucky and the first Union victory.⁴⁰ The Seventh Regiment remained at Camp Wildcat till March 1862,⁴¹ when they returned to Camp Dick Robinson.⁴² Camp



Voucher from Union widow's pension file, Nancy Baker, certificate number 39059 (National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] microfilm)

Wildcat is preserved and accessible to visitors.

- They were dispatched to Cumberland Gap to secure the historic gateway in the spring of 1862. Colonel Garrard fought in skirmishes at Cumberland Gap, from 21-23 March 1862.⁴³ He occupied the Cumberland Gap until 16 September 1862,44 when Confederate Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky. 45 Colonel Garrard retreated to Greenupsburg [present Greenup] on the Ohio River. 46 He remained in southern Ohio from 16 September 1862 to 3 October 1862.47
- The Seventh was sent on an expedition to the Kanawha Valley of Virginia [later West Virginia] on 21 October 1862;48 they remained there until 10 November 1862, when they were ordered to Memphis, Tennessee.⁴⁹
- Finally, they did duty at Memphis, Tennessee, from 10 November 1862 until 20 December 1862.⁵⁰ They joined Major General Sherman and participated in the Yazoo expedition between 20 December 1862 and 2 January 1863;⁵¹ they saw duty at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, 26-28 December 1862,52 and Chickasaw Bluff on 29 Dec 1862.53

Private George Thompson Baker became ill in January 1863.⁵⁴ He was treated aboard a Mississippi River hospital steamer.⁵⁵ He never returned to active duty.56 His Compiled Military Service Record (CMSR) chronicled his last six months. Muster rolls revealed that he was sick aboard a hospital boat in January and February 1863; that he had smallpox; that he was treated at the general hospital near Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, in March and April 1863; that he was "sick and sent up the river" by May 1863; that he died aboard the U.S. hospital steamer R. C. Wood on 21 June 1863.57 Casualty records indicated that his cause of death was dysentery; that his personal effects were inventoried; and that his name was entered on the Death Roll.⁵⁸ He was mustered out of service, posthumously, on 5 October 1864, at Louisville, Kentucky.⁵⁹ The Seventh Kentucky Infantry Regiment lost a total of 319 men to battle and disease.60

The Whitley County, Kentucky, tax rolls indicate

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Muster-out roll for Private George T. Baker (NARA microfilm)

that taxes were paid on George Thompson Baker's Craig's Creek property while he was away at war.⁶¹ From all indications his family learned of his death during the summer of 1864. Nancy, his widow, applied for survivor's benefits on 12 July 1864, under the Widows' Pension Act of 1862.62 She was a resident of the Rockholds community in Whitley County. Her application indicated that George T. Baker died on 21 June 1863, "at or near Memphis, Tennessee, while still in the service of the United States."63 There is no indication that his body was returned to Whitley County, Kentucky.⁶⁴ He was not named on the official Roll of Honor that listed all the known Civil War dead buried in the national cemetery system.⁶⁵ He was most likely buried at Memphis, in 1863, and, after the war, exhumed and reinterred in an unknown grave in the present-day Memphis National Cemetery.⁶⁶

George T. Baker's last will and testament was probated by the Whitley County court on 24 July 1864.⁶⁷ Nancy was taxed for George Thompson's two hundred-acre land grant on Craig's Creek, for the first time, in 1864.⁶⁸

Those that died in the Memphis area during the Civil War, both in battle and aboard the hospital boats, were buried in local graveyards or in the Mississippi River National Cemetery, which opened in 1865.69 After the Civil War ended, the Federal government initiated a plan to locate and rebury the Union dead in newly established national cemeteries.⁷⁰ The bodies of those buried around Memphis were removed from their temporary graves and reburied in the Mississippi River National Cemetery.⁷¹ Since the majority did not wear dog tags, most could not be identified. 72 Some 7,578 sets of unidentified remains were reinterred at the Mississippi River National Cemetery.⁷³ Each of their graves is marked with a simple, white marble headstone inscribed, UNKNOWN U.S. SOLDIER.⁷⁴ The Mississippi River Cemetery later became Memphis National Cemetery.⁷⁵ Another George Baker is buried in a known grave at Memphis National Cemetery. He was in the Seventy-Sixth Ohio Infantry.⁷⁶

Private Andrew Jackson Baker

Andrew Jackson Baker was born on 8 May 1836 in Knox County, Kentucky.⁷⁷ He remained with

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Andrew J. Baker in division hospital, compiled service record (NARA microfilm)

Company F, Seventh Kentucky Infantry Regiment after his father's death. His compiled military service record indicated that he, too, fell ill during the summer of 1863; that he was a patient in the division hospital when his father died and may not have known of his father's death; hat he was in the New Orleans Military Hospital on 26 September 1863; hat he returned to active duty in November 1863; and that he was officially mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, on 5 October 1864.

Andrew Jackson Baker married Esther "Easter" Storm. Storm. He was approved for a Union Civil War pension in 1877. Census schedules indicate that he and Easter lived in Whitley County in 1870; Laurel County in 1880; Rockcastle County in 1890; Boyle County in 1900; and Madison County, Kentucky, in 1910. He was enumerated on the special 1890 Veterans' Schedule for Rockcastle County, Kentucky, in 1890. Andrew and Easter Baker had eight children: Mary Jane Baker, William Thomas Baker, Pleasant A.J. Baker, Sarah D. "Sally" Baker, Ro Ann Baker, Omaline Baker, Ida L. Baker, and Richard S. Baker.

Andrew Jackson Baker died at Berea (Madison County), Kentucky, on 27 November 1917, but was buried in the Junction City Cemetery in Boyle County, Kentucky.⁸⁸ Easter survived him. She drew a Union widow's pension, until her death, on 24 December 1922.⁸⁹

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The Bustard Family of Louisville, Kentucky, 1795-1871

by Charles E. Deusner

A large impressive memorial dedicated to the memory of John Bustard sits atop a hill in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, Kentucky. The inscription on the memorial declares that John Bustard was a man whose "Moral Worth and Integrity were of importance in the early settlement of this City," and that "He immigrated to this country in 1791" and "located in Louisville in 1795." Behind the memorial are several family gravestones, including John Bustard's who died 28 November 1842, leaving a sizeable estate to his extended family; yet no members of his family have resided in Louisville since 1871.

John Bustard, named for his father, was born at Belleville House in County Donegal, Ireland, on 19 November 1769. Belleville House was a large house built in the early 1700s near Killaghtee (now Bruckles) on the north side of Donegal Bay east of Rossan Point and west of the town of Dunkineely. Family tradition maintains that Bustards were given land in Ireland from Yorkshire in England in the 1640s. The earliest family name found was Osbert de Bustard, circa 1115, who lived in the hamlet of Bustardthorpe which was located south of the city of York in England. Later, in the thirteenth century, the Archbishop of York, Walter Gray, purchased land from Robert Bustard who lived in Bustardthorpe.²

John Bustard was one of four children, including George, Catherine, and Margaret, born to John and Jane Bustard of Killaghbee. It is probable that since John was the youngest son and would not inherit his father's land and since prospects in Northern Ireland were limited, he decided to emigrate to America at the age of twenty-two. His whereabouts in America in the five years prior to his arrival in Louisville in 1795 are unknown, but it is likely that he was in Philadelphia sometime during these years since he seems to have had business connections in that city.

When John Bustard arrived in Louisville the threat of Indian attack had ended only two years earlier and the town had many of the characteristics of a frontier settlement. Some of the original settlers were still living in the area, including the famous Revolutionary War hero of the western frontier, George Rogers Clark. Most of the streets were nothing more than dirt roadways. The town was said to be unhealthy and the low lands close to the Ohio River needed to be drained. The first brick house in Louisville was built only four years before John Bustard's arrival. A description accompanying an early map appearing in county court records, dated August 1798, mentions a store owned by John Bustard on Main Street which he probably opened soon after he settled in the town. By 1800, his store was one of only five retail stores in Louisville.³

Louisville was an ideal location for a merchant in early nineteenth-century America. It was strategically located at the "falls of the Ohio River," where traffic moving up or down the river had to stop at Louisville in order to navigate the falls. A storeowner like Bustard could become prosperous stocking textiles, ironware, hardware, tools, nails, tinware, china, spices, and various notions which were shipped down river from Pittsburgh or other business centers in the East. Businessmen in early America had to acquire

special skills in order to be successful. Constant vigilance was required because the clientele was transient, and in a riverboat town like Louisville, the chances for chicanery in business transactions were constantly present. In addition, Bustard had to deal with problems such as an inadequate supply of money in circulation, frequent bank failures, untrustworthy debtors, and thievery.

The Bustard store mentioned in a court record, dated 7 August 1798, was located on the south side of Main Street between Fourth and Fifth streets. Other records show that Bustard resided at the same location which was designated "Lot 80." Later he would acquire the adjoining lot and in May 1804, he bought half of lot number 83 for \$700 from John and Abigail Speed, and William and Cynthia Pope. This purchase appears to have involved a settlement ordered by the Jefferson County Circuit Court. On 14 July 1804 he purchased part of lot No. 84 from Adam and Betsey Steele for \$200.4 Slowly he acquired much of the frontage between Third and Fifth streets on the south side of Main Street. From an early date Bustard's store, usually described as a general merchandising and dry goods store providing a large variety of goods for sale, had a reputation for business well beyond Louisville. Kentucky's first newspaper, the Kentucky Gazette, published in Lexington, reported on 20 March 1804 that John Filson's *History of Kentucky*, a book apparently in great demand, was available at a number of stores in the state, including "John Bustard's in Louisville."5 Beginning with its first issue, the *Louisville Directory*, a compilation of city businesses, continued each year to list Bustard's store. Bustard owned and operated the store until his death in 1842.

The minutes of the Jefferson County Court show that John Bustard from an early date accepted and performed his civic duties as a resident of Louisville. In 1805 he was appointed an assistant patroller "with full power to patrol at pleasure," but the county court declared that he was to receive no compensation for helping to maintain order in the community.⁶ With the increase of Ohio River traffic and the coming of steamboats on the river, the importance of the village of Shippingport, located adjacent to the Falls of the Ohio, took on greater importance. In January 1809 the county court ordered John Bustard and three other citizens to "view and mark the best way for a public road from Louisville to Shippingport." On

a number of other occasions the court appointed Bustard to examine and settle the accounts of citizens in estate settlements. In other instances records show that he was asked by fellow citizens to officially witness important documents. Such activities as these indicated that Bustard was a person who could be trusted in fulfilling various civic duties and obligations and that he was recognized as an important citizen of the community.⁷

In 1806 the Bank of Kentucky was established by the state legislature. Eventually thirteen branch banks came into existence and Bustard was appointed cashier of the branch in Louisville and court records disclose that he later became a director of the bank. When economic conditions in the United States began to deteriorate due to inflation and the collapse of property values leading to the Panic of 1819, Bustard's connection with the bank forced his involvement in endless litigation. In the records of the Jefferson County Chancery Court, John Bustard is listed as defendant in eleven cases in 1819 alone and a total of thirty-six cases between 1818 and 1834. He is listed as plaintiff in sixteen cases in the same period of time.8 The economic difficulties led to a political struggle between those who wished to maintain established economic practices and those who sought replevin and stay laws as a form of relief. In Kentucky this struggle became known as the Old Court-New Court controversy and these circumstances resulted in Bustard defending the Bank of Kentucky in court cases while it was being forced out of business. The bank ceased its operation in 1822, but the legal repercussions would drag on for more than a decade.

One of the most interesting situations resulting from the economic downturn involved the bankruptcy of John Gwathmey who was a cashier of the Louisville branch of the Bank of Kentucky as well as a commissioner for the city. Gwathmey built a large seventeen room house on Sixth Street, circa 1810, and owned several important businesses in Louisville. Among them were the Indian Queen Hotel, Union Tavern, a steamboat, and a factory that manufactured "bagging." A newspaper notice in 1816 announced that the factory was hiring "fifteen men, thirty boys, and four women," and that it would "pay cash for hemp." In spite of his business successes, Gwathmey accumulated numerous debts and over-extended his credit. Records of the

Chancery Court of Jefferson County show that Gwathmey began disposing of property he owned, including twenty-three slaves, in an effort to pay off his debts. Then on Saturday, 11 September 1819, the factory located on Jefferson Street burned, destroying parts of the building used for a brewery and another part used by Williams Dickinson for a school. Gwathmey had borrowed heavily from the Bank of Kentucky and several important individuals, including John Bustard. Within a few months John Gwathmey and his wife fled Louisville and settled in New Orleans, the safe haven for people in trouble. Although Gwathmey died in New Orleans in 1822, court actions continued until as late as 1834. In the process of settling Gwathmey's affairs some of his property was sold at public auction. Bustard obtained several pieces of property that once belonged to Gwathmey, some close to his store on Main Street.¹⁰

Tax assessment records reveal that John Bustard became the owner of a significant amount of property in Louisville and that he continually added to his holdings until his death in 1842. His ownership of property often resulted from financial obligations owed him or legal action. Soloman Manns and William Hanna owned a number of town lots on the south side of Main Street between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Sometime prior to 1832, the Manns and Hanna borrowed money from Bustard. On 1 May 1832 the debtors agreed to sell Bustard a piece of land, twenty-four feet wide and one hundred feet long, which was part of a half acre lot, No. 59, for one dollar in exchange for four notes held against them by Bustard. An indenture was made and filed, however, this transaction did not pay all that Manns and Hanna owed Bustard and it was agreed that three payments, \$242.44, \$302.00 in 1834, and \$382.34 in 1835, were to be paid to Bustard "in gold and silver coins of the United States." Manns and Hanna failed to make any of the scheduled payments and the Chancery Court ordered them to appear before the court on 24 March 1835. When they failed to appear, the next day the court declared they had "become unknown," and ordered that the portion of lot No. 59 still owned by Manns and Hanna be sold at public auction on 15 June 1835. Twenty days before the auction Bustard offered to "pay the debt then due" in exchange for the remainder of lot No. 59, and the court agreed, but Bustard had to

pay \$139.00 to Robert and Elizabeth McFarland who held a mortgage on the property. An indenture was filed on 1 May 1836 and Bustard became the owner of lot No. 59. Eventually he would own the entire block between Tenth and Eleventh streets and between Main and Market streets. In addition to acquiring property in Louisville, Bustard speculated on land outside of Kentucky. In 1836, John Bustard sold "four tracts" of land near Kaskaskia in Randolph County, Illinois. Other records suggest ownership of land in Tennessee and Indiana. 12

John Bustard never married and sometime prior to 1820, his youngest sister, Margaret Bustard, who also never married, emigrated from Ireland to Louisville. They lived at the store on Main Street along with two slave boys under the age of fourteen, one male slave between the age of twenty-six and forty-five, and two female slaves between the age of fourteen and twenty-six. Eventually, John Bustard built a house and moved into the new home on the south side of Walnut Street between Fourth and Fifth streets.¹³

On 31 May 1822, a meeting was held at Washington Hall in Louisville for the purpose of organizing and erecting a Protestant Episcopal church. John Bustard was chairman of the meeting and Samuel Dickinson was the secretary. Others attending the meeting were Peter B. Ormsby, Dennis Fitzhugh, Samuel Churchill, James Hughes, William L. Thompson, Richard Barnes, William H. Atkinson, Richard Ferguson, Hancock Taylor, James S. Bates, James C. Johnston, and William Croghan. Six thousand dollars were raised and Peter B. Ormsby gave property on Second Street between Liberty and Green Streets as the site for the church which was named Christ Church. Until the building was completed, services were held at Washington Hall. The building was completed in the fall of 1829 and it became the oldest place of worship in Louisville. In 1832 a balcony and an enlarged organ was added to the church. Bustard was an active member of the congregation and was one of the wardens composing the church's first vestry. 14

John Bustard, who seemed to have taken his religious obligations seriously, also had a special concern for the welfare of children. He became the leader in establishing a "Protestant Episcopal Female Asylum" in Louisville. A house was acquired on the south side of Market Street between Ninth and Tenth

streets and an orphanage opened there on 1 October 1835 with six children. John Bustard provided an endowment of \$10,000 for the orphanage and it was one of the achievements mentioned on his memorial in Cave Hill Cemetery. The orphanage later moved to Fifth Street near Chestnut Street and later to College Street near Floyd Street. Eventually it moved to Frankfort Avenue and Crabb Lane and may have evolved into the Orphanage of the Good Shepherd.¹⁵ Another example of Bustard's concern for others was a will made in 1838 by Elizabeth Collins, witnessed by James Guthrie, in which Collins left her estate to John Bustard to be used for the care of her son, James C. Johnson. The will also directed that a trust was to be established by Bustard for the future heirs of Johnson.¹⁶

In 1839, Ebenezer Bustard, age twenty-four, son of George Bustard, John Bustard's older brother, left Ireland and came to Louisville to assist his aging uncle in business. At first the arrangement may have been strained because the *Louisville Directory* for the year 1841 lists Ebenezer Bustard working as a clerk for F. T. Seawell and Company located at the corner of Market and Fourth streets.¹⁷ It may have been that Ebenezer, always regarded by the family as "colorful," had an independent streak to his character or that working in another firm other than the family business was part of his learning experience. Nevertheless, when John Bustard died in Louisville on 28 November 1842, he bequeathed to his "sister Margaret Bustard all of the personal estate, including bank stock, money, bonds, notes, household furniture and all other goods and chattels, and also including a negro woman Clarinda." In addition the dwelling house and lot on Walnut Street were left to Margaret who was named executrix of the will along with two executors, Abraham Hite and Samuel S. Nichols. Ten thousand dollars was provided for the benefit and use of Ebenezer Bustard. The remaining "residue" of the estate was to be divided into thirds, one third to Margaret Bustard, one third to be equally divided among the children of his brother George Bustard in Ireland, and the remaining third to his sister "Catherine Lynch and her six children," also in Ireland. The will specified that the latter third was to be invested "in a way that will yield \$500.00 a year for Catherine Lynch with any amount above \$500.00 interest to be divided among her children."18

Following the death of John Bustard the

properties he owned in Louisville were maintained for the benefit of his heirs by the executrix and executors of his will and Margaret Bustard continued to live in the dwelling on Walnut Street. Sometime in the mid-1840s, probably 1845, she visited her relatives in Ireland and no doubt delivered a gold watch which according to John Bustard's will was to be purchased and presented to George Bustard's widow as a token of "respect for her." Upon returning to Louisville, Margaret brought her niece and namesake, Margaret Lynch, to live with her. Soon after the arrival of Margaret Lynch in Louisville and much to the displeasure of his aunt, Ebenezer Bustard married his sixteen-year old cousin even though he was fourteen years older than the young girl.

Margaret Bustard continued to live in Louisville and possibly witnessed the nativist upheavals and riots of the 1850s. The date of her final departure from the city is not known, but it was around 1860 when she returned to Donegal. Her name does not appear in the 1860 U.S. census for Jefferson County. It is known that she financially helped a relative purchase land shortly after returning to Ireland and that she was living at Belleville House in Donegal after 1860. Several years before leaving Louisville she made a will which was recorded on 1 June 1852. Her will declared that the house and property on the south side of Walnut Street along with its contents was bequeathed to her nephew, Ebenezer Bustard. Provisions were made for both the then living and the future children of her nephew as well as the daughters of Catherine Lynch upon death of her sister.²⁰

One interesting part of Margaret Bustard's will dealt with the slaves she owned. Because the legislature of the commonwealth of Kentucky, in 1851, required that all newly freed slaves must leave the state, Margaret Bustard directed that at her death all "my slaves . . . shall be entitled to freedom," and that any expenses be paid necessary to "remove them to a state or country where they can be set free and enjoy their liberty." The final deposition of these slaves is unknown and there is no evidence that the will was ever probated. It is possible, as will be shown, that some of her slaves or their children remained with the family during the Civil War and afterward.

After Margaret Bustard left Louisville, Ebenezer Bustard continued to manage the family business in the city, including the operation of the Bustard store which was expanded to include a grocery. He also added to the properties owned and held in trust for his uncle's heirs. He was a respected businessman and was appointed to the board of directors of the Bank of Kentucky where he served with James Guthrie and other well-known citizens. Ebenezer and Margaret Bustard were active members of their community and they were prosperous. They had fourteen children, of which twelve were born in Louisville. Unfortunately, four children died at an early age, including a son named James Guthrie Bustard. The 1870 U.S. census for Jefferson County, Kentucky, lists eight children and their ages: George, fifteen; Margaret, thirteen; Catherine, eleven; John, nine; Robert, seven; Mary, four; Ebenezer, two, and Adam, six months. Four "blacks" were also listed in the census as living in the home on Walnut Street. They were Ruben Long, twenty-five, a cart driver; Fanny Long, forty-five, a cook; Fanny Long, eighteen, a store worker; and America Long, fourteen, a store worker. Although unknown, it is possible that the Longs were former slaves of the Bustards who continued to live in the household after emancipation.²²

The final break with the city of Louisville came in 1871 when Ebenezer's brother, John Bustard, died, leaving him the family estate in Ireland, including the ancestral home, Belleville House. Ebenezer determined that he and his family had to return to Ireland. The Jefferson County, Kentucky, Deed Book No. 156 lists thirteen properties sold by Ebenezer Bustard between 29 June and 19 July 1871. Ten of the transactions were for property originally owned by John Bustard. Seven sales involved property on the west side of Fourth Street between Main and Market streets and three deeds were made for property on the north side of Market Street between Fourth and Fifth streets. James S. Lithgow paid the largest price, \$44,250 for property on the north side of Main Street between Second and Third streets. The Bustard home on the south side of Walnut Street sold for \$18,975 and the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Market Street brought \$25,375. Ebenezer Bustard collected a total of \$214,625 for property sold in 1871 and it is certain that other transactions occurred prior to that year. Property once owned in the block between Tenth and Eleventh streets along with other property along Main and Market streets must have been sold earlier as was a large tract of land between Chestnut Street and Broadway west of

Fourth Street. One sale on Fourth Street north of Market Street sold for \$12,100 and the indenture for this property specified that the money was for the Protestant Episcopal Orphans Asylum of Louisville. Apparently the word "Female" had been dropped from the name of the orphanage.²³

Before leaving Louisville, Ebenezer Bustard had the large memorial to his uncle and family erected in Cave Hill Cemetery. The memorial, erected in 1871, briefly summarized the history of the Bustard family in Louisville and notes that Ebenezer Bustard, "after a residence of 32 years returns to the paternal residence at Belleville, in Donegal, Ireland in consequence of the death of his brother John Bustard." Behind the memorial are the individual gravestones of four children who died in infancy or at a young age: Ebenezer Bustard, 1861; James Guthrie Bustard, 1863-64; Elizabeth Bustard, 1865; and Mary Jane Bustard, 1853-65. The grave of John Bustard, who established the family in Louisville in 1794, is located among the children's graves. Since Cave Hill Cemetery was not dedicated until July 1848 and John Bustard died on 28 November 1842 his grave must have been moved from another location. The surviving children born in Louisville were all minors when they went with their parents to Ireland. Their names were: George, John (Jack), Robert Tyler, Ebenezer Radford Row, Margaret, Catherine Adelaide Minerva, and Mary Jane Maud Marie Louisa.

Ebenezer and Margaret Bustard left Louisville with a sizeable fortune and established themselves at Belleville House, the family seat in Ireland. Since a son, Adam Edward Ernest was born in Ireland in 1869, it is likely that Margaret preceded Ebenezer to Ireland while her husband concluded business operations in Louisville. Bustard became a large land owner in County Donegal. It was estimated that eventually he owned 10,000 acres of land, including "estates" named Brenter, Castletown, Driminoo, Killybegs, Ballyshannon, Blairstown, and Belleville House.²⁴

After living in Donegal for several years, Ebenezer and Margaret Bustard, perhaps longing for a return to urban life, moved to Dublin in 1880 where they established a home at 122 Lower Baggot Street. While living there a new home, to be known as "Mytilene," was being built on Ailesbury Road, Dublin. It is believed that the new home cost £40,000 when completed. It was later, circa 1930,

sold by a daughter, Catherine (Kate) Bustard, to the French Legation in Dublin.²⁵

Ebenezer Bustard died at the dwelling on Lower Baggot Street in 1882. His lengthy will provided that his estates, including "stock, crops, cattle, horses, Carriage houses, saddle horses," were bequeathed to his eldest son George who was to hold the total estate in trust for the benefit of all Ebenezer's children and his wife Margaret. Margaret Bustard was specifically given "all my silver plate and plated wares and all my carriages, Cars, and Carriage horses" and £20,000. She and her unmarried daughters could live at Belleville House and £20,000 was to be invested for the benefit and support of daughters, Margaret, Catherine Adelaide Minerva, and Mary Jane Maude Maria Louisa and their heirs. A cash sum of £3,000 was provided for each of his sons, George, John, and Robert Tyler. The "residue" of his estate, after all other provisions had been met, was to be divided with one-third to his wife and the other two-thirds equally distributed among "all my children."26 According to one descendant all of the estates were "taken over" by the Irish Land Commission in 1921. During the period of the Irish Rebellion and the establishment of the Irish Free State owners often were required to sell their land and in some instances land was seized by the government. The Land Commission was authorized to acquire land from large land owners for distribution to former tenants.²⁷

The Bustard family was an important part of the development of early Louisville. The Irishman John Bustard came to Louisville when it was still a frontier town with great potential for development and growth. He quickly took advantage of the opportunities available and established himself in business while accepting the civic responsibilities necessary in the development of the community. He became a prosperous business and financial leader with considerable land holdings. John Bustard supported religious and social efforts and was a respected man in the town. Ebenezer Bustard continued the family's involvement in the business and financial development of Louisville as it grew from a town into a city. Although foreign-born, the Bustards' assimilation into the culture and society of their new home appeared to be complete and settled. In the end, however, familial obligations and loyalty caused the family to abandon their home of seventysix years and return to Ireland. Perhaps if a second

generation had matured and been established in the city some of the family would have remained in Louisville. Instead the surviving children of Ebenezer and Margaret Bustard settled and lived their lives in Ireland except for John (Jack) Bustard, born in Louisville, who immigrated to New Zealand and lived there in the city of Wellington. One of his daughters eventually settled in Australia.²⁸

ENDNOTES

- The memorial and graves are located in Section 5, lot 175, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky.
- John R. Keble, *The History of the Parish and Manor House of Bishopthorpe* (Leeds, 1905), 11-12, 16-19.
- ³ Early Kentucky Settlers: The Records of Jefferson County, Kentucky, From the Filson Club History Quarterly (Baltimore, 1988), 410.
- Calendar of Bonds and Powers of Attorney, Book No.
 Jefferson County, Kentucky: 252; Deed Book, No.
 Jefferson County, Kentucky: 94, 118, 506.
- Kentucky Gazette, 20 March 1804, quoted in Karen M. Green, The Kentucky Gazette: 1801-1820
 (Baltimore, 1985), 41.
- ⁶ County Court Minute Book, No. 7, 1805-07, Jefferson County, Kentucky, 4, 68.
- ⁷ Ibid., No. 8, 1807-09, Jefferson County, Kentucky, 156.
- Old Chancery Court Case Index, 1780-1845, Jefferson County, Kentucky, 50-51.
- Louisville Gazette and Western Advertiser, vol. 1, no. 2, 1 December 1807; The Louisville Correspondent, vol. 4, no. 20, Monday, 22 January 1816. These citations are found in Lola Frazer Crowder, Early Louisville Kentucky Newspaper Abstracts, 1806-28 (Galveston, 1995), 3, 44.
- Ibid, Louisville Public Advertiser, Vol. 1, No. 98,
 Wednesday, 15 September 1819. See case files 395,
 780, 812, 942, 1090, 1255, 1276, 1322, 1339, 1461,
 1662, 1696, 1891, 2241, and 2242 of the Chancery
 Court of Jefferson County, Kentucky.
- Circuit Court in Chancery, Jefferson County, Kentucky, September Term, 1834: Circuit Court in Chancery, Jefferson County, Kentucky, Chancery File 2241.
- Will Book 3, 1834-46, Jefferson County, Kentucky:97; Deed Book 7, Jefferson County, Kentucky: 118.
- ¹³ U.S. Census, 1820, Jefferson County, Kentucky, 21;

- Louisville Directory, 1841, 20.
- Lewis Collins, History of Kentucky (1847, reprint, Baltimore, 1995) vol. II: 438-39. This book was originally published in 1847. See also Louisville Courier-Journal, 22 May 1922, and Louisville Herald, 21 May 1922.
- Johnson J. Stoddard, ed. Memorial History of Louisville From Its First Settlement to the Year 1876 (Chicago and New York, 1895), vol. II: 142; Louisville Herald, 25 January 1923.
- Will Book 3, 1834-1846, Jefferson County, Kentucky: 133
- ¹⁷ The Louisville Directory, 1841, 20.
- Will Book 3, 1834-1848, Jefferson County, Kentucky: 362-63. The author has in his possession several letters sent by Margaret Bustard to Catherine Lynch in Ireland directing the distribution of funds as specified in the will.
- 19 Ibid.
- Will Book No. 5, Jefferson County, Kentucky: 402. The property on Walnut Street was later a part of the building site for the Seelbach Hotel.
- Ibid. It would be interesting to know the disposition of this part of the will since Margaret Bustard died in Ireland after the Civil War had begun in America. The date of her death is unknown.
- Harry Tanner, comp. The Louisville General and Business Directory, 1859-60 (Louisville, 1859), 315;
 U.S. census, 1870, Jefferson County, Kentucky, 76.
- ²³ Deed Book, No. 156, Jefferson County, Kentucky, 523-24, 527-28, 546-52, 591, and 597.
- Victoria Bustard, a descendant of the family, prepared a brief history of the Bustard family in 1962. A copy was provided to the author by Professor David Bustard, Ulster University, Belfast, Ireland, hereafter cited as "Victoria Bustard, Bustard Family." Professor Bustard has also provided a copy of Ebenezer Bustard's will made in 1880 and filed in Dublin, hereafter cited as Ebenezer Bustard will.
- ²⁵ Victoria Bustard, Bustard Family.
- ²⁶ Ebenezer Bustard will.
- ²⁷ Victoria Bustard, *Bustard Family*.
- ²⁸ Ibid.

Kentucky Tax Lists: Revenue Collection after the Civil War (1866-1880)

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The Fourth in a Series of Articles Regarding the Significance of Tax List Research

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the commonwealth faced a variety of domestic challenges, many of which were addressed by the Kentucky General Assembly. The postwar industrial boom made Kentucky's coal and timber regions prime territory for land speculators eager to acquire as many acres of minerals as the law would allow. Hundreds of thousands of acres in eastern Kentucky were "blanket patented" in the late 1860s and 1870s by numerous individuals and land agents. In many instances, Kentuckians who had owned land for decades before the Civil War were forced to defend their properties while the court determined the rights and locations of "senior patents" and "junior patents." Several of the blanket patents, surveyed in 1870, were contested throughout the twentieth century.

Although the Kentucky General Assembly set limits on the amount of acreage that could be surveyed under a court order in specific counties, the blanket patents continued to be issued. The actions (or inactions) of the Register of the Land Office, as well as rumored corruption, led to the closure of the office in 1898. The duties of the office were transferred to the office of the auditor of public accounts. Under a governmental reorganization in 1934, land patent records, dating back to the time Kentucky was part of the western frontier of Virginia, were transferred to the office of the Kentucky Secretary of State. The provision for the Register of

the Land Office was repealed by voter ratification of an amendment to the Kentucky constitution in 1992. Other postwar challenges included, but were not limited to, compensation for Civil War veterans, improved (and expanded) public school districts for all Kentucky children, the collection of the Civil War claim for Kentucky, and the development of turnpikes, bridges, and railroads. The Kentucky General Assembly turned to the tax structure in their efforts to "Make it right, make it better, and pay the bills." In this, the final article regarding Kentucky tax lists, we explore the postwar tax code and selected legislative acts regarding certain individuals and counties.

Excerpts from Kentucky Legislation and Revised Statutes Regarding the Tax Process

The following are abstracts from Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly and Kentucky Revised Statutes. These and other acts pertaining to the permanent revenue and county levies, as well as codified statutes and regulations, may be researched in their entirety by visiting the Kentucky Supreme Court Law Library, the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History Research Library, or the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives research room, all in Frankfort, Kentucky.

1866 (2 February)

An Act for the Benefit of Soldiers or Sailors Maimed in the Service of the **United States**

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That any white person who, while in the army or navy of the United States, has lost an arm or leg, and by reason of such loss is unable to procure a livelihood for himself and family, should he have one, by his labor, shall be exempt from the payment of all State and county taxes: Provided, Said soldier or sailor is not the owner of an estate of the value of one thousand dollars in his own right. Before any such person can claim the benefit of this Act, he shall apply to the judge of the county court of the county in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to hear proof of such loss in the service aforesaid, and, if satisfied of the justice of the applicant's claim to the exemption herein contemplated, shall order the clerk of the county court to issue to him a certificate, the production of which to the sheriff of the county shall be a release from the payment of the taxes due the State and county. This Act to take effect from its passage.1

1866 (5 February)

James H. Reid and Eugene Newman, deputy sheriffs in Metcalfe County, were authorized and empowered by the Kentucky General Assembly to collect all revenue from the citizens of that county for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, which was due and collectable previous to the death of Sheriff George A. Clarke in 1865. The uncollected revenue was estimated at \$300.00.2 In Chapter 360, William Johnson, sheriff of Pike County, was granted until 1 June 1866, to collect and pay into the public treasury the balance of the taxes due for 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 and to return his delinquent list for said years. In Chapter 361, J. M. Lewis, sheriff of Rowan County, was granted until 1 June 1866, to pay the amount due from him on the tax revenue for 1865 and complete his list of delinquent taxpayers.

1866 (16 February)

An Act for the Benefit of Certain Common School Districts

The Kentucky Superintendent of Public Instruction was authorized to certify to the state auditor and direct payments to common school districts based on the school reports submitted on or before the fifteenth of May 1866. Schools that taught less than three months received payment for the length of time classes were actually held. This act lists the affected counties, school district numbers, and the duration of classroom time for each district. The reports ranged from the year 1858 (District 21 in Fulton County) to 1865.³

An Act for the Benefit of the Negroes & Mulattoes in this Commonwealth

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That all the taxes hereafter collected from negroes and mulattoes in this Commonwealth, shall be set apart and constitute a separate fund for their use and benefit, one half, if necessary, to go to the support of their paupers, and the remainder to the education of their children. In addition to the tax already levied by the laws of this Commonwealth, a tax of two dollars shall be levied on every male negro and mulatto over the age of eighteen years, to be assessed and collected as other taxes, and, when paid into the Treasury, shall go into the fund aforesaid. The commissioner of taxes in each county shall keep a separate book, or a separate column in his book, for the enlistment of the taxable property of negroes and mulattoes, and in which the names of all the male negroes and mulattoes over the age of eighteen shall be recorded. The trustees of each school district in this Commonwealth may cause a separate school to be taught in their district for the education of the negro and mulatto children in said district, to be conducted and reported as other schools are, upon which they shall receive their proportion of the fund set apart in this Act for that purpose. The county court of each county may certify to the Auditor of Public Accounts the number

of negro and mulatto paupers kept in each county, and upon such certificate draw their proportion of the fund set apart in this Act for that purpose. Said reports shall be made by said courts at their annual court of claims. Chapter 88 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereto, shall regulate the mode and manner of distributing the school fund realized under this Act; but no part of said fund shall ever be drawn or appropriated otherwise than pursuant to this Act in aid of common schools for negroes and mulattoes. The Auditor shall apportion each year the revenue from the fund realized under this Act for the benefit of said paupers among the several counties of the State according to the number of said paupers in each county, as shown by the reports of the several county courts. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as interfering with the rights of the county courts in levying county taxes. This Act shall take effect from its passage.4

This act was amended on 9 March 1867. On 7 April 1873, the General Assembly declared the provisions of this act did not apply to the city of Bowling Green. The city government was authorized to levy an additional tax of \$1.00 on every male person of African descent over the age of twenty-one years. The tax money was to be used to establish a fund for a "free school" for children between the ages of six and twenty years of African descent in Bowling Green.⁵

1866 (16 February)

The legislature deferred to 1868 the collection of the revenue tax in Wayne County for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. The back taxes were to be collected with the taxes for 1868. In 1866 the legislature also extended the time for collecting the revenue tax in Clinton County to 1868 for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 in Chapter 848.

Decius Priest, the late sheriff of Henderson County, was granted two years from the passage of this legislation to list for collection with the sheriff of the county all his uncollected fee bills and taxes for 1861-62, "subject to all the pains and penalties now in force for issuing and collecting illegal fee bills."

1866 (17 February)

Jeff J. Wood, the late sheriff of Clinton County, was released from the collection of the uncollected military tax for the year 1862.8

1867 Key Points of Chapter 83, Kentucky Revised Statutes: "Revenue and Taxation" (Note: Chapter 83 was later renamed Chapter 92)

The tax rate was \$.17 per each \$100 of value for real and personal estate. Ten cents of that amount was designated for the ordinary expenses of government; five cents for the use of the sinking fund; and two cents for the support of common schools. (Note: The tax rate was increased to forty cents per one hundred dollars of value in 1876.) Personal estate was described as: gold, silver, and other metallic watches; clocks composed, in whole or in part, of metal or wood; gold and silver plate; piano-fortes; riding or pleasure carriages, buggies, and gigs; stage coaches, omnibuses, and "all descriptions of vehicles for the transportation of persons or passengers, by whatever name known or called, including the harness thereof, whether in use or not" taxed at the rate of thirty cents per \$100 of the value thereof, "except such as are kept for sale in the store or shop of any merchant or manufacturer thereof. These shall be taxed as other estate owned by the merchant or manufacturer." Taxes were due and payable in the same year in which the estate was assessed. The commonwealth had a lien for the revenue and county levy on the estate of each person assessed for taxation, "which shall not be defeated by sale or alienation."

Specific tax rates were set for: bank stocks, stocks in moneyed corporations of loan or discount, and the gross amount from the sales of drugs, medicines, or nostrums.

The license tax for businesses included \$10.00 for keeping a tavern, coffee house, or other place for selling "spirituous liquors." The license tax for merchants who sold spirituous liquors was \$5.00, however such licenses were granted by the county court "upon satisfactory evidence that the applicant was, in good faith, a merchant, and his business was that of retailing merchandise and he had not assumed the name and business of a merchant with the view and object of obtaining a license to sell spirituous liquors."

After February 1858, county courts were given

the power to grant licenses for billiard tables, to be kept in their respective counties "outside of the corporate limits of the incorporated cities and towns of such counties" upon payment of a \$100 license fee. (This section was later amended.) Municipal authorities of incorporated cities and towns had the power to grant licenses for billiard tables within city boundaries and make such other provisions concerning billiard tables as they deemed advisable. The statute further stated that "if any person or persons who shall be licensed to keep a billiard table shall knowingly allow or permit any betting on the games played on such tables, he shall be liable to indictment and fine" and forfeiture of license. The law states further "No spirituous liquors are to be sold in the room in which said table or tables are kept, under penalty of a forfeiture of the license aforesaid; and the person or persons so offending, shall be indicted for keeping a tippling house. No game shall be permitted to be played on such tables on the Sabbath Day, under the penalty of an absolute forefeiture of the license."

The license to sell or peddle goods, wares, or merchandise on the Ohio, Mississippi, or any other river within Kentucky, in any county bordering said rivers, or through which any such river may run, was ten dollars for twelve months. A peddler's license for the entire state was sixty-five dollars for twelve months. (Note: The statute assesses various license fees for peddlers selling specific goods; license fees also varied according to county population and the peddler's sales territory. Citizens of Kentucky who sold articles they had grown or manufactured were not classified as peddlers under this statute.)

The license tax for a keeper or owner of any itinerant or other menagerie, circus, or theatrical performance was \$1.00 per day for each one hundred voters in the county. The license tax for those counties whose population exceeded twenty thousand souls was twenty dollars per day. The law was amended in 1866, to state if any such keeper made an exhibition before obtaining a license, he was fined for each offense. The city of Louisville was declared exempt from the provisions of the act.

The license fee to stand a stud horse, jack, or bull in the state of Kentucky was an amount equal to the greatest sum charged for the service of the same, whether that sum was for the season or insurance. The license expired each year on 31 December.

Penalties were imposed upon all persons who failed to pay the required license fees and taxes. The legislature also set fees for various legal processes in Chapter 83.

The following properties were declared taxexempt: (1) houses of public worship and lands held under Kentucky law by any denomination of Christians or professors of religion, for devotional purposes, to the extent of five acres; (2) the land upon which any seminary of learning is erected, to the extent of five acres, held fiducially or individually; (3) any custom house, post office building, court room, or other necessary offices or hospitals built or owned by the United States, including the lots or ground on which they are erected; and (4) all libraries, philosophical apparatus owned by any seminary of learning, and all church furniture and books, for the object and uses of religious worship.

All lands and town lots were to be valued for taxation, including the improvements thereon, without reference to any conflicting title.

All persons elected or appointed as tax assessors who failed to accept the office and assume the duties thereof, forfeited the sum of five hundred dollars. Assessors, and their assistants, were required to post bond and take the oath prescribed by the Kentucky Constitution. Additionally, they were directed to swear they would "fix a fair and full value on all the property listed by them, without favor or partiality" and they would "diligently search and inquire, so that no person is passed over or shall fail to have an opportunity to give in his list of taxable property"; and they would "truly report all persons who failed and refused to give in a list of their taxable estate after being duly called on for that purpose, or those who gave a false or fraudulent list, or refused to give in the amount of their residuary estate, as required by law."

The duties of the tax assessor commenced the tenth day of January in each year; tax lists had to be completed and tax books returned to the county clerk by the first day of May. Before a taxpayer was declared delinquent, the assessor was required to "apply at his residence for a list of his taxable property, and in case of his absence, leave a written notice with some white person of the household over sixteen years of age, of the time and place in his county such person shall meet the assessor and give in his list; and if he fail to attend and give in such list, then the assessor shall report the person

to the clerk of the county court as delinquent." The county court certified to the state auditor the amount due the assessor for his services after the tax book was completed and returned. Assessors and their assistants had to swear in open court that all persons listing taxable property had "made oath to the truth of the schedule." The assessor received ten cents for each list of taxable estate; payment for services was made by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the state auditor.

All estate taxed according to its value was ordered to be valued in gold and silver, as of the tenth day of January preceding. "And the person owning or possessing the same on that day was directed to list the estate with the assessor and remain bound for the tax, notwithstanding he may have sold or parted with the same."

Merchants and grocers were ordered to list the goods and groceries on hand on the tenth day of April in each year. They stated, under oath, the full value thereof, exclusive of the articles manufactured by Kentucky families.

Assessors, from their own knowledge and from the statements of the person listing the property for taxation, and such other evidence as they obtained upon oath of witnesses, fixed a full and fair value upon all the estate listed for taxation, which was to be taxed according to its value, then entered the same in the order and manner prescribed, in the tax book, giving the aggregate value.

Pursuant to legislation approved 17 February 1851, tax assessors were directed to record the names of "deaf and dumb children between the ages of seven and twenty-one years, inclusive" and the name of the post office nearest their residence on the back page (or cover) of tax assessment books.

The tax assessor was required to list the names of tavern keepers and the owners or keepers of stud horses, jacks and bulls who had obtained a license in the assessment book returned to the auditor.

In 1857 and every eighth year thereafter, the assessors' book had to include a statement of the number of qualified voters residing in the county and, when a town or city within his county had separate representation in either house of the general assembly, the assessor had to report the number of qualified voters in the city or town.

The assessor, at the time he returned his tax book, was also ordered to return the names of all delinquent

and fraudulent taxpayers. The clerk was directed to issue a summons stating the offense in general terms, against each of the delinquents, returnable to the next term of the county court. The defendant had the right to have his case heard by a jury "composed of bystanders summoned by the sheriff." If the defendant was found guilty, the court was ordered to enter the judgment for the fine, and triple tax and costs. The fine and tax was to be certified by the clerk to the state auditor and accounted for by the sheriff as other public moneys.

The sheriff, by virtue of his office, collected tax revenue from and after the first of June each year. The sheriff accounted for and paid all taxes and other public moneys, for which he was bound, into the state treasury by 15 December each year. The sheriff also reported the names of insolvent and delinquent taxpayers then proceeded to sell properties to recover tax revenues. The sheriff was paid twenty-five cents for each list of taxable property that he reported and which the assessor failed to report.

Each county judge appointed "three discreet taxpayers, citizens of the county" to serve on the board of supervisors to oversee tax collection. It was their duty to examine the tax books each year, to correct any errors of the assessor, and, in cases where they were of the opinion that the estate was incorrectly valued, to fix the same at its proper value.

The county clerk, after examining and approving the tax books, was directed to make two copies thereof—one for the sheriff and the other for the state auditor. If the tax book for the year wasn't returned by the assessor, the county clerk was ordered to copy and deliver to the sheriff the tax book of the previous year by the first day of June. The book was to be used for collection and payment of taxes due.

The lands of nonresident proprietors were ordered to be listed with the auditor of public accounts for taxation purposes. "If not so entered, they shall be thereby forfeited, and the title vested in the Commonwealth." Nonresidents who challenged the tax assessment could apply to the county court for a correction. Nonresident proprietors were to pay the taxes due on their lands on or before the tenth day of February in each year. If not paid, fifty percent was added to the amount for the first failure; for the second year, the tax was doubled; and if not paid for three consecutive years, the tax was to be increased one hundred percent for the third

year. "The auditor shall advertise the same for three months succeeding the end of the third year, in the newspaper of the public printer, twice in each month, stating the amount of tax and cost due on each tract; and if the amount of tax be not paid before the end of three months, the title shall thereby vest in the commonwealth and the auditor shall make the appropriate entry upon his books." The owner had one year after forfeiture to redeem the land.

1867 (18 January)

The Kentucky General Assembly increased the compensation for tax assessors to \$.125 for each list of taxable property "to be computed according to the number of persons listed for any description of tax, and to be paid in the manner now provided by law." The act was in force from date of passage.

1867 (23 January)

The Kentucky General Assembly fixed the compensation of sheriffs and tax collectors at the following commission rates, based on the sums collected and accounted for or paid into the Treasury each year: "Upon the first thousand, ten per cent; on the second thousand, eight per cent; on the third thousand, six per cent; on the fourth thousand, five percent; and on all above four thousand, four per cent." Originally these rates were only applicable for 1865 and 1866.¹⁰

1867 (2 March)

An Act to authorize the voters of Mercer County to vote on the levy of a tax for Railroad and Turnpike purposes.

The Mercer County court, a majority of all justices of the peace being present, was authorized to order an election to decide if the residents were willing to be taxed \$100,000.00 to aid in the construction of a railroad from Nicholasville, Kentucky, through Mercer County, through Boyle County, in a southern direction toward Chattanooga, Knoxville, or some intermediate point, after a certain portion of said \$100,000.00 had been appropriated to building turnpike roads in Mercer County. The election clerks were directed "to open two columns in the book kept by him, in one of which he shall

record the names of all voters in favor of being taxed \$100,000.00 to construct said railroad and turnpike roads, and in the other column, the names of all voters voting against said tax." All persons entitled to vote for state or county officers were entitled to participate. The county court clerk was directed to preserve the poll books in the same manner as other poll books were kept. The results of the election were to be recorded in the county minute book at the first county court after the vote was taken. If the voters decided to approve the project, "the county court shall levy an ad valorem tax on the taxable property, real and personal, in said county, sufficient to raise not more than \$50,000.00 at one time." The ad valorem tax was paid when the state tax was collected. The Mercer County court was directed to appoint a receiver to collect and receive the taxes from the sheriff or collectors then pay the same to the persons or companies connected with the said railroad, or the turnpikes mentioned in the legislative Act. "No portion of the taxes imposed under this Act shall be paid to aid in constructing said railroad until said railroad shall have been completed to and connected with the railroad running from Louisville and Lebanon, near Danville, and the passenger and freight trains are running to that point." After deducting the amounts appropriated to the various turnpike roads from the first levy imposed under this Act, the remainder of the \$100,000.00 was to be disposed as follows: one-half of said remainder shall be paid when said (rail)road is completed to Lebanon and the remaining half was to be paid when the (rail) road was completed to some southern connection at Knoxville, Chattanooga or some intermediate point, but not until said connection is made." Turnpike appropriations included: \$9,000.00 for building a turnpike road in the direction of Duncansville toward the Mercer County line; \$9,000.00 for building a turnpike road from Harrodsburg to Cornishville in Mercer County; and \$7,000.00 for finishing and completing the Harrodsburg-Maxville (Mackville) turnpike road to the Washington and Mercer county line. The sum of \$500.00 per mile was to be paid to the president and directors of the Salvisa and Kirkwood Turnpike Road Company, for the purpose of completing said road; supposed distance was about three miles. The act was in effect from its date of passage.¹¹ Note: Other counties were authorized to conduct similar elections and assess ad valorem taxes

for specific projects such as building railroads and turnpikes, or improving the navigation of any river within the commonwealth.

1867 (8 March)

Taxpayers were ordered to report, under oath, the amount of annual income he or she derived from interest paid on bonds issued by the United States government. This included bonds owned by the taxpayer, or held in trust for another, or in any fiduciary capacity. The sums were to be listed in a separate column on the tax form labeled "Income from United States Bonds." The tax assessment was 5 percent on the gross amount of such income; the amount was to be collected by the sheriff or other collecting officer of revenue when other taxes were received. The tax on U.S. Bonds was to be "set apart and placed on deposit in any bank on terms as to interest, to be held subject to the future action of the Legislature." The act was in force from its date of passage.¹² Legislation dated March 1871, amended the act entitled "An Act to tax income on United States Bonds' approved March 8, 1867" by requiring all money collected under the provisions of the former act be paid into the treasury to the credit of the "revenue proper." The Auditor of Public Accounts was directed to transfer such money that may be on hand immediately.¹³ Note: The Bonds Act was challenged by the Bank of Kentucky and declared illegal and unconstitutional by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. In 1873 the Kentucky General Assembly ordered a refund of all taxes assessed and collected on income derived from United States bonds. The 1873 act further repealed the Act of March 8, 1867.14

1867 (8 March)

An Act to provide for the Assessment for taxation of the property of corporations and the more speedy collection of back taxes due thereon.

The Kentucky General Assembly ordered county courts to initiate tax assessment on all property or estate of any corporation that had not been listed or assessed in any year since 10 January 1856. "And any assessment thus made shall be certified to the proper collecting officer who shall collect the amount so certified as due from said corporation to the State on account of back taxes, in the same manner that public revenue is now collected." The attorney general was authorized to represent the state in all proceedings

against corporations to recover back taxes. The act was in force from its date of passage. 15 Note: Tax lists may report the corporation as "Jacob Cozatt & Co., 1 Mill, valued at \$2000."

1867 (11 March)

Sheriffs and other collecting officers of the commonwealth were authorized to receive in payment of taxes and other public dues "the currency known as United States legal tender notes, and the notes of the various National Banks, established by the authority of the United States: Provided, That the notes of said banks when received are current and at par with legal tender notes; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive into the Public Treasury said currency, and pay the same out in discharge of all claims upon the Commonwealth." The act was in force from its date of passage.¹⁶

Tax assessors were directed to report, in full, the first name of all taxpayers. The act was retroactive to 1 January 1868.¹⁷

1868 (13 February)

An Act to amend an Act approved March 2, 1865, entitled "An Act allowing School Districts to levy a District School Tax.

The General Assembly amended previous legislation to allow Common School District No. 25, in Grant County, to levy and collect a tax of no more than \$.25 per year per \$100 of taxable property in said district, for the purpose of paying for a school house. The act was in force from its passage. 18 Note: On 16 January 1869, the Act of March 2, 1865, was further amended to allow Common School District No. 15 (Cherry Grove) in Bracken County to levy and collect a similar tax of no more than \$.25 per year per \$100 of taxable property for school purposes.¹⁹ On 25 February 1869, Common School District No. 15 in Grant County was permitted to levy and collect a tax of no more than \$.20 in any one year per \$100 of taxable property for the purpose of building a school house.²⁰

1868 (21 February)

As no revenue tax due the state from Floyd County for the year 1860 had been paid into the treasury, "in consequence of there having been no sheriff in said county for that year," the General Assembly authorized the auditor of public accounts to appoint a collector to receive tax payments for 1860 from Floyd County taxpayers. The collector was entitled to the same compensation as other sheriffs or collectors, i.e. an amount not exceeding twenty percent upon the amount collected. The commission to be paid was to be determined by the auditor of public accounts.²¹

1869 (26 January)

The Kentucky General Assembly repealed that portion of the legislative act approved 28 February 1862, that required agents of the auditor to swear they had not aided or abetted the rebellion and they were opposed to the overthrow of the Union.²² Note: On 23 February 1874, the Kentucky General Assembly transferred the duties of the auditor's agents and revenue agents to county attorneys.²³

1869 (28 January)

The legislature empowered the governor to appoint a collector of revenue tax due the commonwealth for each county in which there was no sheriff. The commission paid the collector could not exceed fifteen percent of the taxes received. Each collector had to post bond with the county court of the county in which he resided. The term of appointment ended when a sheriff was deemed qualified and had posted bond. The collector was ordered to provide a listing of the revenue and taxpayers from whom he had received payments.²⁴

1869 (8 December)

The legislature declared all college buildings and seminaries of learning, all the real estate not exceeding five acres, and all personal property of every kind belonging to any institution of learning was exempt from taxation for any purpose whatsoever. The act further declared all real estate not exceeding five acres belonging to any incorporated institution of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and all real estate not exceeding five acres belonging to any incorporated Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the commonwealth was also exempt from taxation for any purpose. The provisions of the act applied to all hospitals, infirmaries, widows and orphans' asylums, and foundling asylums in the commonwealth. The act was in force from its date of passage.²⁵ Note: A notation by S. B. Churchill, Kentucky secretary of state, indicates this legislation became law without the governor's signature or veto.

1870 (2 March)

An additional tax of fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars in property value was imposed for the tax year 1870 and each succeeding year for the purpose of increasing the common school fund in Kentucky. The additional tax imposed by this act was to be levied and collected on the property of white persons only, provided the revenue was expended and appropriated for the education of white children exclusively. If used for any other purpose, the tax authorized by this act would cease. Although the General Assembly reserved the right to repeal, alter, or amend this act at pleasure, the legislation was deemed in effect from its passage. The provisions of the act entitled "An Act for the benefit of Negroes and Mulattoes of this Commonwealth," approved 9 March 1867, and amendments remained in full force.26

1870 (4 March)

The legislature declared the right or power to impose a tax for any purpose for internal improvement based upon a petition signed by the legal voters of the county or district to be taxed no longer existed. All parts or sections of acts, general or special, conferring such power on any county court or other tribunal were repealed. "And henceforth it shall be unlawful for any county court to issue the bonds of a county in aid of any railroad, turnpike, plank road, or other like improvement upon the petition of any number of the legal voters of any county or part of a county." The act was in force from the date of its passage.²⁷

1870 (8 March)

The legislature declared the regular annual term of the Jessamine County Court of Levy and Claims would be held on the first Monday of December in each year instead of the date previously fixed by law. The sheriff or other collectors of the state revenue, county levy, and other county taxes were hereby required to report their annual lists of delinquent taxpayers. The Jessamine County Court of Levy and Claims was also empowered to levy and collect on the taxable property of said county, subject to state revenue that may be reported in the assessors' books from year to year, an ad valorem tax, not exceeding twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of property, to be applied to pay the annual ordinary and

Persons' Names.	LAND-	County	Water Course.	Leand.	Lots of Town	and M	of Hor		of Mul	-64	1
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Community of Shakers, tax list for Mercer County, 1869 (KHS microfilm)

necessary expenditures or indebtedness of the county, and to be so paid in aid of the present and ordinary levy of the county. Tax collection and accounting was to be the same as for other state and county taxes. The act was in force from the date of its passage.²⁸

1870 (17 March)

The legislature declared it unlawful for any county judge, county court, police judge, justice of the peace, or any incorporated company in Kentucky to submit more than one proposition for taxation, direct or indirect, to the voters of a county, city, town, or part thereof, at any one election. Any tax, subscription, or donation, or any authority to tax, make subscriptions or donations, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, to impose a tax upon the people of such county, city or town, or part thereof, voted or granted by the voters at an election at which more than one such question was voted upon, was declared null and void. All acts and parts of acts, public or private, inconsistent with the provisions of this legislation were repealed. The act was in force from the date of its passage.²⁹

1871 (7 March)

The presiding judge of the Clay County court was granted authorization to appoint a collector of the revenue and county levy of Clay County for the year 1870. Taxes had to be collected and paid into the treasury by 1 June 1872; failure to do so resulted in the same penalties imposed on defaulting sheriffs and collectors of the county levy and revenue of the commonwealth.30

1871 (22 March)

The governor was authorized to borrow from the commissioners of the sinking fund any amount of money, not exceeding \$500,000.00, that he deemed necessary in aid of the ordinary revenue of the state in the treasury to meet the appropriations and expenses of the present General Assembly: "Provided, however, The same shall be placed back to the credit of the Sinking Fund so soon as it shall be paid into the Treasury by those now having charge of the revenues of the State not yet paid over." The act was in force from the date of its passage.³¹

1871 (22 March)

An Act to expedite the collection of the War Claim of the State of Kentucky Whereas, The Congress of the United States has repealed Section I of the Act of July 27, 1861, being an appropriation for refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers during the late rebellion, to take effect from and after June 30, 1871, after which date the payment of State claims will depend upon appropriations of Congress; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and are hereby, directed and authorized to use every prudent means which will, in their judgment, hasten the collection or settlement of the claim of Kentucky before the 30th of June, 1871, when the general appropriation will expire. That

the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and are hereby, authorized to employ whatever labor and assistance they may deem necessary to obtain this result: Provided, That all compensation for such labor and assistance shall be contingent upon the collection in part or whole of the entire claim. This Act to take effect from and after its passage.³²

1871 (22 March)

This legislation changed the time for the payment of the revenue into the state treasury. The sheriff or collectors of taxes were directed to report to the Auditor of Public Accounts the amount of taxes they had collected and pay the same immediately on 1 October 1871, and every sixty days thereafter by 1 April 1872, and by 1 April in each year thereafter. "Any person or persons failing to pay their taxes by the first day of April in the year following the assessment for such taxes, shall pay five percent additional on the tax so due and unpaid. The Auditor, in his settlement with the sheriff, shall charge him with the per cent accruing under the provisions of this Act." All laws in conflict with this legislation were repealed; the act was in effect upon passage.33

John W. Duncan, collector of the revenue from Wayne County for the year 1863 was granted further time, until 1 November 1871, to return his delinquent list for 1863, which the county court may receive and allow at any time before that day.³⁴

1872 (28 March)

This act significantly amended Chapter 83 of the *Kentucky Revised Statutes*: Revenue and Taxation.

The assessor or his assistant was required to administer a lengthier oath to taxpayers affirming their list of taxable estate was full and complete as of 10 January. Assessors and their assistants were required to affirm the same oath when they returned their tax books. Additionally, if there was no personal property which the sheriff or tax collector could distrain for taxes due, and the person owning the same failed to pay said tax by 1 November, the sheriff or tax collector could levy on any real estate belonging to such delinquent tax payer and sell as much property as necessary for cash in hand as would pay the taxes due and his commission. The owner of

the real estate, his representatives, heirs, or assigns, were given the right to redeem the same from the purchaser thereof by paying the purchase money, with interest at the rate of ten percent per annum and twenty percent damages, at any time within two years from the day of sale. "Any minor, married woman, or other person laboring under disability had two years after the removal of the disability to make such redemption." Any person whose land was sold by virtue of this Act could redeem the same. It was the duty of the sheriff to submit a report to the county court clerk detailing when the land sale was made, the purchaser, the price, and a description of the land. The county court clerk was ordered to record the report in a book provided for that purpose. If the land was redeemed, the purchaser was directed to "enter in the margin of said book, opposite the report, a release and satisfaction of his claim, or if the redemption money was paid to the clerk, the clerk was ordered to enter the release."35 Note: This act was amended 19 April 1873, to state "That in all cases where no other person submitted a bid for the real estate of delinquent taxpayers, the amount of tax due, and the sheriff or tax collector's commission thereon, the sheriff or tax collector was authorized to submit a bid in behalf of the State of Kentucky." All real estate purchased under the provisions of the act of 1873 was redeemable in the same manner as originally provided.36

1873 (29 January)

An Act for the benefit of Misses Virginia and Lizzie Smith.

Whereas, The dwelling-house owned and occupied by the Misses Virginia and Lizzie Smith, in the city of Frankfort, was, by mistake, listed and assessed for tax in the name of Mrs. Caroline Smith, for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, and the same was reported by the sheriff of Franklin county to the Auditor of State for the non-payment of the taxes so assessed; and the said taxes have been certified by the Auditor back to the said sheriff, with the damages authorized by law added thereto, for collection; and whereas, it appears that there was no intention to avoid or delay the payment

of the taxes assessed; but that the said Virginia and Lizzie, so soon as they were advised of the facts, paid to the sheriff the full amount of the taxes as originally assessed, therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Virginia and Lizzie Smith be, and they are hereby, released from the payment of all damages incurred by reason of the non-payment of taxes for the years 1869, 1870, and 1871; and that the payment of the taxes assessed be an acquittance and discharge of all liability in that behalf. This Act shall take effect from its passage.³⁷

1873 (19 March)

This act amended an act entitled "An Act to tax railroads, turnpike roads, and other corporations in aid of the Sinking Fund" approved 20 February 1864. Under the new legislation, narrow gauge railroads (railroads of a gauge of three feet and under) were ordered to be assessed at the rate of \$10,000.00 per mile. The act was in effect from the date of its passage.38

1873 (21 April)

Whereas, Jason Fields was sheriff of Carter County during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, and while sheriff of said county he left the same and joined the Confederate army; took the tax books with him for said years; died, and said tax books were lost. And many persons in said county paid their taxes for said years, but lost their receipts therefore during and since the war, and are again required to pay said taxes; for remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That whenever any person claiming to have paid their taxes in said county of Carter for either of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, and such persons can prove said payments, they may do so; and such proof, by affidavits or depositions, when satisfactory, shall exonerate said

persons from again paying said taxes for said years. And the sheriff or party with whom said taxes are listed for collection shall take said proof, and give such parties receipts against said taxes, when proven to have been paid; and to the extent thus proven, the sheriff or tax collector shall have credit in his settlement with the proper court or person. This Act shall take effect from its passage.³⁹

Note: This legislation became law without the governor's signature or veto.

1874 (23 February)

The "Revenue and Taxation" chapter of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, renamed Chapter 92, was amended to declare each voting precinct in the counties, cities, and towns of Kentucky constituted a revenue district for the purpose of assessing taxes. "For the more convenient and efficient assessment of taxes, it shall be the duty of the Governor, Auditor, and Attorney General to prescribe a form of blanks for assessment to be furnished by the tax assessor to each taxpayer, which blanks shall have proper headings so as to enable the taxpayer to furnish a complete list or schedule of all his taxable estate, real, personal, and mixed with a fair description of his lands and town lots, and the value of all his taxable property; upon which blanks shall be printed the questions the tax assessor shall ask each taxpayer; and upon which blanks shall also be printed the oath that is required to be taken by each taxpayer." The assessor then entered the information in the assessment book filed with the county court clerk. 40

1876 (7 March)

The legislature fixed the tax rate on real and personal estate at forty cents per each one hundred dollars of value. Of that amount fifteen cents was designated for the ordinary expenses of government, five cents for the use of the sinking fund, and twenty cents for the support of common schools. All laws in conflict with this act were repealed. The act was in effect from its passage. 41 Note: By 1878 the tax rate had increased to forty-five cents per each one hundred dollars of the real and personal estate directed to be assessed for taxation, due and payable

the year assessed. Of that amount, twenty cents thereof was designated for the ordinary expenses of government, five cents for the use of the sinking fund, and twenty cents for the support of common schools.⁴²

1876 (16 March)

An annual tax of one dollar per head on male dogs and three dollars per head for female dogs was ordered to be assessed and collected. The tax was to be paid by the owners or keepers of the dogs. All "housekeepers of the Commonwealth" were directed to furnish a statement of the number and sex of all dogs owned by him or her, or by any member of his or her family and also of all dogs kept on his or her premises by any person in his or her employ. The statement was given to the tax assessor. Penalties were imposed for failing to provide correct information. The assessor received five cents per each dog listed by him under the provisions of this act, to be paid out of the funds arising from the imposed tax. If any person refused to pay the dog tax, the sheriff was ordered to sell the dog for taxes due. If no one purchased the dog at the tax sale, the sheriff was ordered to bid the said tax for the county then proceed to kill the dog. The sheriff received fifty cents per each dog so killed. This act affected the counties of Owen, Carroll, Pendleton, Harrison, Boone, Bracken, Scott, Grant, Garrard, Livingston, Crittenden, Lyon, Marshall, Mason, Jefferson, Mercer, Christian, Calloway, Bell, Shelby, and Lincoln. The act did not affect the existing law imposing a tax on dogs in the city of Lexington. The act was in effect from its passage but it did not apply to the cities of Louisville or Covington. In Chapter 764 taxpayers were given the opportunity to pay the dog tax in wolf scalps (\$3.00), wildcat (\$2.00), and red or gray fox (\$1.50) provided the scalps were the result of a killing by the taxpayer's dogs as sworn, under oath, by the dogs' owner. The justice of the peace was then directed to give to the owner a certificate as to the number and character of such scalps, "which certificates shall be received by the collector of such taxes, at the rate and value specified, in payment thereof, and credit shall be given such collector for all such certificates." Punishments were ordered for all owners of dogs without collars identifying the owner's name. The provisions of Chapter 764 applied to the counties of Fayette, Bourbon, Clark, Montgomery, Marion, Washington,

and Woodford. Note: On 10 January 1878, that portion of legislation in Chapter 764 affecting Marion and Washington counties was repealed. All provisions of Chapter 764 were repealed on January 12, 1878. The provisions of Chapter 760 affecting Calloway, Marshall, Lyon, Bracken, Bell, Scott, Shelby, Owen, Christian, Hopkins, Butler, Edmonson, Carroll, Pendleton, Grant, Livingston, Crittenden, Montgomery, Clark, and Bourbon counties were repealed by a legislative act approved 19 January 1878. Note: Other counties were removed from the levy and collection of the dog tax in subsequent legislation.

1878 (9 April)

This act assessed an annual tax of fifty cents on each share of stock equal to one hundred dollars in any bank located within the limits of the commonwealth, organized under the laws of the United States, usually denominated national banks or on each one hundred dollars of stock therein owned by individuals, corporations, or societies.⁴⁷

1880 (2 April)

The legislature legalized the action of the Boyd County Court at the January 1880 Court of Levy at which time the county fixed the poll and ad valorem tax for 1880. The legislature also declared the Court of Levy could also assess an ad valorem tax for 1881 for no more than fifty cents per one hundred dollars of property liable to taxation for state revenue. "If said court shall levy a sum exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars, the poll tax shall be fixed at three dollars; if the tax shall be over thirty cents, and not over forty cents, the poll tax shall not be less than two dollars; if the tax shall be less than thirty cents, the poll tax shall not be less than one dollar." The act was in effect from the date of passage.⁴⁸

Key Points to Remember

- Records in the county clerk's office may include election records, minute books, business licenses, and corporate articles of incorporation as well as deeds, marriages, marriage bonds, and settlement books.
- Legislative acts are a gold mine of information for researchers studying the history of the commonwealth. Many legislative acts and

- resolutions are "for the benefit" of certain persons or city and county projects such as schools, bridges, turnpikes, and the county levy (tax).
- When researching Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, you will find an index in the front of each volume listing the legislative acts in sequential order. A second index, labeled "Index to Public Acts & Resolutions," is usually near the back of the volume or at the conclusion of the public (or statewide) legislation. A third index entitled "Index to Local and Private Acts" is usually found at the conclusion of statewide legislation. Note: when two or more volumes are required for publishing "Public Acts & Resolutions," the "Local & Private Acts" are printed at the back of the last volume.
- When the legislature grants deferments for tax collection, reports for the specified years will be labeled as "missing" on tax list microfilm. Check later years for combined reports. For example, Clinton County tax reports for 1862, 1863, and 1864 should be included in 1868 due to the legislative deferment.
- Tax lists may indicate an individual was totally or partially exempted from tax collection. In some instances the tax lists abbreviate the word "exempt" as "ex, eon, or expt." If a partial exemption was allowed, the tax assessor may include a notation such as "A. S. Clark, 30 acres of land valued at \$2000, *Exempt \$2000," but the remainder of Clark's holdings were listed for taxation.
- Tax lists may include more than one district in a county. Once you have located an ancestor on the tax list, observe the handwriting of the tax commissioner. By following the handwriting through subsequent tax years, you'll quickly find the district you are researching.
- Names of tax commissioners, or other officers appointed to collect taxes, are included in the tax records, usually in the certification of listings at the close of their report.
- Legislation affects tax list headers-just as legislation affects tax forms today. Tax headers in 1867 will differ from tax headers in 1880.
- Tax commissioners were listing properties for state taxation; the taxes were deposited in the state's general fund. This process allowed taxpayers to list lands they owned in other

- counties when they listed their property in their county of residence. If an individual "disappears" from a tax list for several years, check the other counties for which he reported land ownership. He may have relocated. Lands owned in multiple counties can also prove helpful when the taxpayer sells properties. When deeds are lost in a courthouse disaster, a researcher may find an ancestor selling other properties he owned by accessing the records of other counties in which he owned land. Finally, deeds may recite the grantor's current residence, including out-of-state locations.
- Lands reported on tax lists may be leased or may be in the patenting process.
- Check all pages of the tax list report. You may find names of taxpayers inadvertently excluded from the alphabetical listing or names and addresses of blind children under twenty years of age in the final pages of the listing of taxpayers.
- The head-of-household is the person responsible for reporting taxable property. Usually that person is twenty-one years of age or older. If the head-of-household is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, the assessor usually writes "minor" beside the name. If there is no one eighteen or older, there usually is a power of attorney or agent for the infant heirs of a deceased property owner.
- Properties owned by African American taxpayers may be included in the tax assessor's listing of all taxpayers and labeled "Free Black" or the properties may be included in a separate report. (African-Americans, aka "Free Blacks," were included on tax lists decades before the Civil War.)
- Legislation described in this article is provided for historical research purposes. Check the Kentucky Revised Statutes for current laws affecting taxation and business licensing.

ENDNOTES

- Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1866, 20-21.
- Ibid., 295-97.
- Ibid., 47-49.
- Ibid., 51.

- Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1873, 238-39.
- ⁶ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1866, 578.
- ⁷ Ibid., 579.
- ⁸ Ibid., 742.
- ⁹ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1867, 7.
- ¹⁰ Ibid., 8.
- ¹¹ Ibid., 221-24.
- 12 Ibid.
- ¹³ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1871, 45-46.
- Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1873, 353-54.
- ¹⁵ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1867, 85-86.
- ¹⁶ Ibid., 118.
- ¹⁷ Ibid., 118.
- ¹⁸ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1868, 18.
- ¹⁹ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1869, 136-37.
- ²⁰ Ibid., 489.
- ²¹ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1868, 612.
- ²² Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1869, 11-12.
- ²³ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1874, 67.
- ²⁴ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1869, 14-15.
- ²⁵ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1870, 2.
- ²⁶ Ibid., 28.
- ²⁷ Ibid., 30.
- ²⁸ Ibid., 31.
- ²⁹ Ibid., 102.
- Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1871, 351.
- ³¹ Ibid., 88.
- ³² Ibid., 88-89.
- ³³ Ibid., 91.
- ³⁴ Ibid., 379.
- ³⁵ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1872, 84-86.
- Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1873, 42.
- ³⁷ Ibid., 124-25.
- ³⁸ Ibid., 20.
- ³⁹ Ibid., 534-35.
- ⁴⁰ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1874, 47-49.
- Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1876, 41.
- Kentucky Revised Statutes, 1878, 709.
- 43 Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1876, vol. II, 540-42, 544-46.
- ⁴⁴ Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1878, vol. I, 2.
- 45 Ibid., 10-11.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., 31.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid., 124.
- Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly, 1880, vol. II, 86.

Kentucky Historical Society Library Monograph Collection of **County Histories: Jackson through Knox** (Jefferson County published separately)

Jackson County

Title: Jackson County People and Places: Tyner Student

Stories, 4th and 5th Grades

Author: Ball, Judy G. and Judy Sizemore, eds.

Published: 1996

KHS Call: 976.902 J12j

Title: Portrait of Jackson County, Kentucky, 1858-2008 Author: Jackson County Development Association

Published: 2008

KHS Call: 976.902 J12ja

Jessamine County

Title: Crossing the River: and Other Lore of Jessamine

County, Kentucky Author: Bower, Billy J. Published: 1999

KHS Call: 976.902 J58b3

Title: Historical Sketch of Ebenezer Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jessamine County, Kentucky

Author: Sanders, Robert Stuart

Published: 1954 KHS Call: 285 S215h

Title: History of the Ash Grove Pike, Catnip Hill Pike and Other Byways of Jessamine County, Kentucky

Author: Bower, Billy J. Published: 2002

KHS Call: 976.902 J58b4

Title: History of Jessamine County, Kentucky, From Its

Earliest Settlement to 1898

Author: Young, Bennett H. and S. M. Duncan

Published 1898, repr. 1969 KHS Call: 976.902 J58y

Title: History of Jessamine County, Kentucky

Author: Fain, Robert Published: 1993

KHS Call: 976.902 J58his

Title: History of the Brannon Road: Jessamine County, Ky. and McTyre & Smith, General Store: Brannon, Ky.

Author: Smith, C. Leland

Published: 1993

KHS Call: 976.902 J58b

Title: Jessamine County: 175th Anniversary Program Commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the Founding

of Jessamine County, Kentucky, 1798-1973

Published: 1973

KHS Call: 976.902 J58jes

Title: Jessamine County: Survey of Historic Sites in

Kentucky

Author: Jessamine County Historical Society

Published: 1979

KHS Call: 976.902 J58k

Title: Mills, Murders and More: In Early Days of

Jessamine County, Kentucky Author: Bower, Billy J. Published: 1998

KHS Call: 976.902 J58b2

Title: Pension Paper Abstracts for Soldiers of Indian Wars, Revolutionary War and War of 1812, Who Settled

in Jessamine County, Kentucky Author: Burns, Annie W.

Published: 2001

KHS Call: 976.902 J58bu Title: Wilmore, Kentucky

Author: Hughes, T. Walt

Published: 1965

KHS Call: 976.902 J56hu

Johnson County

Title: Bankmules: The Story of Van Lear, A Kentucky

Coal Town

Author: Vaughan, James E.

Published: 2003

KHS Call: 976.902 J66v

Title: The Founding of Harman's Station and the Wiley

Captivity

Author: Connelley, William E.

Published: 1966

KHS Call: 976.902 J66c

Title: Jenny Wiley Country: A History of the Big Sandy Valley in Kentucky's Eastern Highlands and Genealogy

of the Region's People Author: Hall, C. Mitchel

Published: 1972

KHS Call: 976.902 J66ha

Title: Johnson County, Kentucky: A History of the County, and Genealogy of Its people Up to the Year

1927.

Author: Hall, C. Mitchel

Published: 1928

KHS Call: 976.902 J66h

Title: Johnson County, Kentucky, History and Families

Author: Johnson County Family History Book

Committee Published: 2001

KHS Call: 976.902 J66wel2

Title: Service Record Book of Men and Women of

Paintsville, Kentucky, and Community

Author: Sponsored by the Johnson County Legion Post 117; assisted by the Paintsville and community

business men. Published: 1947

KHS Call: 940.547 S491

Title: Short History of Paintsville and Johnson County

Author: Wells, J. K. Published: 1962

KHS Call: 976.902 J66wel2

Title: Van Lear

Author: Blevins, Danny K.

Published: 2008

KHS Call: 976.902 J66b

Kenton County

Title: Beginning at "The Point:" A Documented History of Northern Kentucky and Environs, the Town of

Covington, in Particular, 1751-1834 Author: Smith, Allen Webb, compiler

Published: 1977

KHS Call:976.902 k37sm

Title: From Buffalo Trails to the Twenty-First Century:

A Centennial History of Erlanger, Kentucky

Author: Onkst, Wayne, editor

Published: 1996

KHS Call: 976.902 k37fr

Title: The Grass Roots of Kenton County, Kentucky: [a paper] read before a meeting of the Christopher Gist

Historical Society, December 8, 1953

Author: Tate, Robert S. Published: 1963

KHS Call: 976.902 K37t

Title: Heritage of Art and Faith–Downtown Covington

Churches

Author: Tenkotte, Paul A. (with the assistance of

Walter E. Langsam) Published: 1986

KHS Call: 976.902 k37te

Title: Kenton County Biographies

Author: Information taken from: History of Kentucky - Lewis Collins - 1882; Kentucky: a History of the State - W.H. Perrin, J.H. Battle and

G.C. Kniffin - 1885. Published: 2002

KHS Call: 976.902 K37ke

Title: Newport Barracks: Kentucky's Forgotten Military

Installation

Author: Donnelly, Joseph L., edited by Karl L.

Lietzenmayer Published: 1999

KHS Call: 355.7 D685n

Title: Northern Kentucky Fires: A Summary of the Most

Memorable Fires of the Region Author: Webster, Robert D.

Published: 2006

KHS Call: 363.37 W383

Title: Papers of the Kenton County Historical Society

Author: Kenton County Historical Society

Published: 1990

KHS Call: 976.9 k37pa

Title: Wiggins' Kenton County Office Holders,

1776-1800s: 106 Biographies Researched, Alphabetized,

and Organized

Author: Boh, John H. Published: 1996

KHS Call: 976.902 k37b

Knox County

Title: History and Families, Knox County, Kentucky,

1799-1994

Author: Mitchell, Charles R., ed.

Published: 1994

KHS Call:976.902 K74h

Title: History of Knox County and Southeastern

Kentucky

Author: Decker, Elmer H.

Published: 197?

KHS Call: 976.902 k74d

Title: *History of Knox County, Kentucky*

Author: Warren, K. S. Sol

Published: 1976

KHS Call: 976.902 K74w

Title: Knox County Kinfolk: A Publication of the Knox

County Genealogical Society

Author: Knox County Genealogical Society

Published: 1979

KHS Call: 976.902 k74kin

Title: Yesteryear: Gambrells/Williams' Life and Living in

Knox County, Kentucky Author: Roche', Hazel

Published: 1999

KHS Call: 929 G192r2

Note: Numerous additional materials including rare books, manuscripts, pamphlets, oral histories, and maps on the history of Jackson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, and Knox counties, Kentucky, can be found in our Special Collections department. Additional library materials include serials and vertical file collections. Please consult the library staff for assistance.

BOOK NOTES

Editor's Note: The books mentioned in "Book Notes" are available in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History.



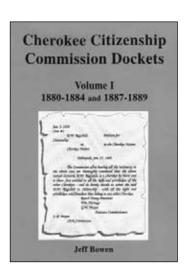
Genealogy at a Glance: Irish Genealogy Research. By Brian Mitchell. (2010. Pp. 4. \$7.95. Baltimore: Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com).

The new "Genealogy at a Glance" series of genealogy research publications by the Genealogical Publishing Company will include a variety of genealogical research subjects. The newest release, *Irish Genealogy Research*, written by

noted Irish genealogy researcher, Brian Mitchell, covers the broad topic in a concise four-page laminated bifold format.

Irish Genealogy Research includes quick facts about Ireland, Irish emigration, unlocking Irish family history, record sources, census returns, record repositories, and other online resources. In each of those sections, the author provides suggested books and online resources "for further reference." Complete contact information for five major record repositories in Ireland are provided which might prove especially helpful for queries that might need to be dealt with in preparation for or during a research trip.

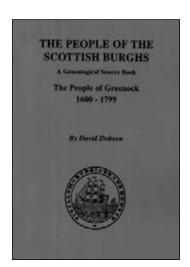
Irish Genealogy Research will be helpful to both the new researcher in Irish genealogy as well as the experienced researcher who wants to stick this reference in their portfolio and have it readily available for use.



Cherokee Citizenship Commission
Dockets. Vol. 1 and 2. By Jeff Bowen.
(2009-10. Pp. 368. Paper. \$35.00.
Baltimore: Clearfield Company by
Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600
Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore,
MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at
www.genealogical.com).

The Cherokee people found themselves facing significant problems after the Civil War in determining which people were genuine Cherokees and which were impostors. Finally, a Cherokee Citizenship Commission was created to "decide citizenship claims in a legal and uniform manner." The records in these new publications were transcribed from microfilm copies of handwritten Cherokee Citizenship Commission proceedings. Each volume contains an extensive complete-name index that will assist in research about a specific person or surname.

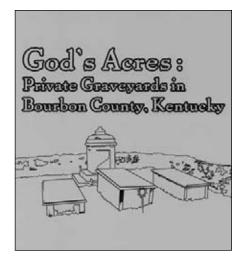
(Editor's Note: The compiler of these books states that volume one in this series was previously published (by another publisher) under the title, Cherokee Commission Dockets Books 1898-1914. That book has been reformatted and republished as Volume 1 with a new index and a revised introduction, and contains citizenship dockets 1-286. The entire series will contain 540 dockets when completed.)



The People of the Scottish Burghs: The People of Kirkcaldy, 1600-1799 and The People of Greenock, **1600-1799.** Two Volumes. By David

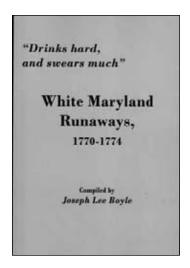
Dobson. (2010. Pp. 105. Paper. \$17.50 each. Baltimore: Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com).

Two new genealogical references on the people of the Scottish burghs of Kirkcaldy and Greenock (1600-1799) provide a sampling of the individuals who lived in those two communities. The author points out that neither volume is intended to include all of the people who lived there, but the books do provide short biographical notations on each individual, and designate the historical reference or record repository where that information was discovered.



God's Acres: Private Graveyards in Bourbon County, Kentucky By Kenney Shropshire Roseberry and Rogers Roseberry Barde'. (2009. Pp. 186. Cloth. Ordering information not available. A copy will be placed in the Kentucky Historical Society Research Library.)

God's Acres: Private Graveyards in Bourbon County, Kentucky is a unique and excellent new resource on private graveyards in Bourbon County. It is welcome in the field of Kentucky genealogy research because it deals exclusively with private graveyards that are generally connected with a church or a private family home. The authors of this book have done an outstanding job in locating and documenting the graveyards in the county, and they have put the gravestone texts, charts, and illustrations together in a way that will make it much easier for anyone searching for familyhistory information to locate the people being researched. The book concludes with an excellent complete-name index that will make it much easier to identify the grave of a specific person.



"Drinks hard, and swears much"—
White Maryland Runaways, 1770-1774.
Compiled by Joseph Lee Boyle, (2010)

Compiled by Joseph Lee Boyle. (2010. Pp. 364. \$35.00. Index. Baltimore: Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com).

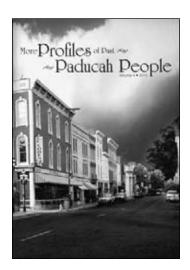
White Maryland Runaways, 1770-1774 provides an excellent resource for researching and understanding the large number of people who emigrated to the colonies as indentured servants, political exiles, or transported convicts. Compiler Joseph Lee Boyle gives an in-depth description of how many people came to the colonies for reasons other than their own free will. He also provides a very helpful guide for further reading and a listing of the twentysix newspapers used to compile this reference.

The largest section of this book contains excerpts from the various newspapers that contain

a significant amount of physical description (name, age, height, color of eyes, hair, and complexion) and biographical information (place, date, and circumstances of disappearance) about many of these involuntary emigrants. This material was frequently contained in published newspaper advertisements for the reward offered for the capture and return of people who had escaped from prison or their indentured service.

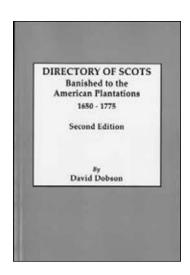
White Maryland Runaways will be useful for researchers seeking colonial ancestors in this period, but also as an excellent guide to the type of information that might be found in other newspapers during the same timeframe and in other portions of the colonies.

More Profiles of Past Paducah People by Allan Rhodes Sr. and John E. L. Robertson Sr. contains nearly two hundred biographical sketches of people of Paducah, Kentucky, over the past two centuries. This handy new collection of information about noted Paducah citizens is not only very interesting reading that covers a broad span of time in the history of the city, but it also gives some additional insights into the life histories of many of the folks who were born and grew up in Paducah before leaving and making a name for themselves in other parts of the country. The book is nicely illustrated and also includes an index for easy reference use.



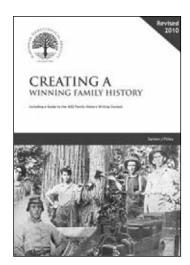
More Profiles of Past Paducah People.

By Allan Rhodes Sr. and John E. L. Robertson Sr. (2010. Pp. 191. Paper. Index. Book donated to the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Kentucky Historical Society.)



Directory of Scots Banished to the American Plantations: 1650-1775, 2nd **ed.** By David Dobson. (2010. Pp. 251. \$29.50. Baltimore: Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953, or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com).

Directory of Scots Banished to the American Plantations: 1650-1775 contains the listing for a large number of individuals from Scotland who came to the colonies as a punishment for crimes or other undesirable activities. The author, David Dobson, searched the National Archives in London, the National Archives in Edinburgh, and the library of the University of St. Andrews to compile this listing of Scottish deportees. Each listing contains the complete name of the person and as much additional identifying information that could be found in the historical archives. Each entry contains a reference to the archive where the material was located.



Creating a Winning Family History: Including a Guide to the NGS Family History Writing Contest. By Carmen J. Finley. (2010. Pp. 40. Paper. \$12.00. To order, go to the National Genealogical Society Web site (http:// www.ngsgenealogy.org, and select "Online Store"), write to the National Genealogical Society (NGS), 3108 Columbia Pike, Suite 300, Arlington, Virginia 22204-4370, or phone 800-473-0060.)

When family-history researchers have invested the necessary time, effort, and resources to uncover their ancestors in-depth, one of the next questions most frequently heard is: "How do I write my family history so I can share it with others?" This short booklet, Creating a Winning Family History: Including a Guide to the NGS Family History Writing Contest, by Carmen J. Finley, provides a concise guide to the process of taking the collected genealogical material and turning it into a well-documented and wellorganized family history that will be useful not only for present-day

readers but for family descendants who will pick it up to learn about their own ancestors generations from now.

The author complements the writing, documenting, and organizing parts of the family history process by providing guidelines on how a family historian can prepare a manuscript for submission to the National Genealogical Society Family History Writing Contest or to Kentucky Ancestors for consideration and possible publication.

Donation of *Germanna Record* Volumes to Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Kentucky Historical Society

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to The Memorial Foundation of the Germanna Colonies in Virginia, Inc. and to the generosity of Mr. Cornwell C. Martin of Forest Hills, New York, for the donation of several volumes in the Germanna Record to the research collection of the Kentucky Historical Society. This brings the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library collection of publications concerning the Germanna settlement in colonial Virginia and the subsequent genealogies that have been published up-to-date.

Titles Donated—The Germanna Record

Holtzclaw, B. C. *The Genealogy of the Holtzclaw Family, 1540-1935.* (2nd ed., 1990) Volume Fourteen.

Frost, Cathi Clore. *The First Four Generations of the Michael Clore Family.* (2005) Volume Sixteen.

Brown, Katharine L. *Germanna: The First Fifty Years.* (2006) Volume Seventeen.

Blankenbaker, John. *The Second Germanna Colony and Other Pioneers*. (2008) Volume Eighteen.

Frost, Cathi Clore. The Yager Family: The First Five Generations. (2010) Volume Nineteen.

Query – TUCKER

Paschal Tucker was in Green County, Kentucky, in 1806, and died there in 1821. He was possibly given land by Robert Tucker in either Barren or Nelson counties, which later became part of Hart County. Would appreciate any information on where the land might be located, and the possibility that Robert Tucker might have been the father of Paschal and other children. Please contact David Gish at 12216 Monrovia, Overland Park, KS 66213, 913-897-5112, or dc2it@kc.rr.com

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2011 "Second Saturday" KGS/KHS Family-History Workshop Schedule

Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, 100 West Broadway, in Frankfort, Ky. Each month, the workshop format will be:

10:30 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.–Kentucky Genealogical Society (KGS) Program 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.–Lunch (see below for details) 12:30 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.–Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) Program

1:45 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.-(optional) Research on your own in the KHS Library

1:45 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.-(optional) Ky. Technology in Genealogy Program (free.)

There is no charge to attend the Family-History Workshops, **but registration by noon of the preceding Friday is required**. An optional box lunch may be reserved **at the time of registration** for \$6.00 (payable at the door). To register or to get more information, call the KHS Library reference desk at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460, or email refdesk@ky.gov.

8 January 2011

10:30 a.m. - Writing Articles for *Kentucky Ancestors*

Don Rightmyer

12:30 p.m. - Finding Violet: A Family's Quest

Tom Adkins

12 February 2011

10:30 a.m. - Migration Patterns into Kentucky

Don Rightmyer

12:30 p.m. -Old Court/New Court Debate

Lynne Hollingsworth

12 March 2011

10:30 a.m. Genealogy 101

Deborah Lord Campisano

12:30 p.m. Genealogy 101

(cont.)

9 April 2011

10:30 a.m. Cemetery Overview

Ann Johnson

12:30 p.m. Cemetery Preservation

Will Holms

2:00 p.m. Cemetery Field Trip

14 May 2011

10:30 a.m. Preservation of Documents

Louise Iones

12:30 p.m. Preservation of Artifacts

Trevor Jones

11 June 2011

10:30 a.m. Lineage Society Paperwork

Roger Futrell

12:30 p.m. Small Groups on DAR, SAR, Daughters of 1812, etc

9 July 2011

10:30 a.m. Brick Walls Panel Discussion

Deborah Campisano, Mary Clay, Valerie Edgeworth, and Betty Darnell

12:30 p.m. Panel Discussion on Submitted Questions

5 & 6 August 2011 (Friday and Saturday)

Kentucky Genealogical Society Annual Seminar

10 September 2011

10:30 a.m. Representatives from three libraries will discuss their genealogy and family-history collections.

12:30 p.m. Question & Answer Session

8 October 2011

10:30 a.m. FamilySearch.Org Workshop and Demonstration

12:30 p.m. Question & Answer Session

5 November 2011

10:30 a.m. Early Military Records Through the Civil War

Brandon Slone

12:30 p.m. Later Military Records

Brandon Slone

10 December 2011

10:30 a.m. Digging Deeper for The Gold: Genealogy 201

Deborah Lord Campisano

12:30 p.m. Genealogy 201 (cont.)

Back Issues of Kentucky Ancestors and Reprints of Articles

Back issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* may be purchased, if available, by contacting Leslie Miller in the KHS membership office at 502-564-1792, ext. 4490, or by e-mail at Leslie.Miller@ky.gov. The cost is \$5 per issue for KHS members or \$7 for nonmembers. This price includes shipping and handling. If printed copies are no longer available, you may contact the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library to order photocopies of articles or issues at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460.

Kentucky War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission Named

The Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) has been named the administrator of the Kentucky War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission, which was recently appointed by Governor Steve Beshear.

The eighteen-member commission, which includes state agencies and at-large members, will work on a broad range of educational programs that will commemorate the role of Kentucky in the War of 1812, which is sometimes called "America's Second Revolution."

Kentucky War of 1812 Commission members include:

- Representative Tanya Pullin (Kentucky House of Representatives)
- Representative Steve Riggs (Kentucky House of Representatives)
- Senator Jimmy Higdon (Kentucky State Senate)
- Senator Tom Buford (Kentucky State Senate)
- Adjutant General Edward Tonini (Kentucky Adjutant General)
- Karl Lietzenmayer (Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet)
- Secretary Marcheta Sparrow (Kentucky Tourism, Arts, and Heritage Cabinet)
- Kent Whitworth (Kentucky Historical Society)
- Ruth Korzenborn (Kentucky Historical Society)
- Roger Stapleton (Kentucky Heritage Council)
- The Reverend Kilen Gray (Kentucky African-American Heritage Commission)
- Mike Presnell (Kentucky Native American Heritage Commission)
- Virginia Carter (Kentucky Humanities Council)
- John M. Trowbridge, of Lawrenceburg (at-large appointee)
- Dorothy A. Ledger, of Greenup (at-large appointee)
- Justice Bill Cunningham, of Kuttawa (at-large appointee)
- Matthew Bailey, of Guthrie (at-large appointee)
- Nicky Hughes, of Frankfort (at-large appointee)

"We hope to make this bicentennial a statewide commemoration," said Stuart Sanders, who

administers the commission for KHS. "While the battles were fought elsewhere, Kentuckians played a major role in the conflict."

Although the War of 1812 is largely forgotten today, many Kentuckians played important military and political roles in the conflict. Henry Clay helped negotiate the treaty that ended the war, and General John Adair, who later became governor of Kentucky, led the Kentucky troops at the battle of New Orleans. In addition, nearly sixty percent of the total casualties in the war were Kentuckians, and the commonwealth lost more men than all of the other states combined. For example, dozens of Kentuckians were slain at the battle of River Raisin, fought in present-day Michigan, and "Remember the Raisin!" became a rallying cry for the remainder of the conflict.

Today, memories of the War of 1812 survive in many Kentucky counties, with thirty of these counties being named after prominent casualties or officers who served in the war. The commission will recognize these counties and will work with local history organizations, public libraries, and museums to educate the public about the role of Kentucky during the entire war. To find out more about KHS and its commissions, visit www.history.ky.gov.



20 July 2011 ~ Wednesday "Germanna in the Hinterland"

Hopeful Lutheran Church 6430 Hopeful Church Road, Florence, Boone County, Kentucky

On 3 October 1805, several communicants in the Hebron Lutheran Church of Madison County, Virginia, who were about to migrate to Kentucky, were noted in church records as leaving "for the hinterland" [Kentucky].

This German group traveled from Madison County, Virginia, to Boone County, Kentucky, by way of the Shenandoah Valley through the Cumberland Gap. The greater part of northern Kentucky was little more than a wilderness when they settled here in Boone County.

The Hopeful Lutheran Church was founded by the 2nd Colony Germanna immigrants with familiar names such as Rouse, Tanner, Carpenter, Zimmerman, House, and Beemon. Other German families followed

Hopeful Evangelical Lutheran Church is the oldest Lutheran church west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The first worship services were held in 1805, with the first congregation being organized on Epiphany Day, 6 January 1806.

Please join us on 20 July 2011 for a day in celebration of our heritage. The date for this event was chosen to allow attendees from the 15-17 July

Germanna reunion in Virginia to travel here to Boone County, Kentucky.

Tentative Agenda for the Day:

Morning session lectures to be held at Hopeful Lutheran Church, Florence, Ky.

- "Boone County's German Colony: The Early Settlers of Hopeful Lutheran Church"
- "A History of Hopeful Lutheran Church"

Lunch - catered at the Hopeful Lutheran Church

Choice of two afternoon activities:

- Tours of Hopeful and Hebron Church cemeteries, and Germanna family cemeteries
- Research at Boone County Courthouse and/or research at the Boone County Public Library's Local History and Genealogy Department

Dinner at the restored Erastus Tousey House (1819 Federal home in our county seat in Burlington) Registration information and fee to follow in the next issue. Please visit www.eastonhistory.com/BooneGermanna for updates or the Germanna Foundation Web site at www.germanna.org. Contact Michael D. Rouse or Kathy Easton Caminiti at eastonhistory@fuse.net for more details.

Kentucky Historical Society Adopts Seasonal Public Hours

Effective 12 December 2010, the Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) history campus in downtown Frankfort will adopt a seasonal public schedule. The KHS history campus, which includes the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, the Old State Capitol, and the Kentucky Military History Museum at the Old State Arsenal, will close to the public from 12 December 2010, through 11 March 2011. This seasonal schedule was recently adopted by the KHS Executive Committee (governing board).

Budget cuts brought about by the state's economic crisis and the critical need for an up-to-date inventory of the society's 500,000 museum and special collections holdings prompted the change in schedule. KHS staff will be devoting all their time during this period to cataloging the society's collections.

The revised schedule will allow the collections staff to focus on this responsibility during the off-peak season when visitation is low, ensuring significant headway in cataloging these collections and in making them available online. Ultimately, this decision to focus on collections during the off-peak season will ensure that Kentucky's treasures receive the attention they deserve.

The new schedule is expected to be in effect through 2013. However, the following public services will continue year-round:

- KHS will be available to schedule visits for groups of ten or more people with at least seven days notice of the visit during the 12 December 2010–11 March 2011 period.
- KHS will be open to the public for second Saturday programming on 8 January and 12 February 2011. On these dates, KHS will offer genealogy workshops in partnership with the Kentucky Genealogical Society, as well as scout programs and teacher-training workshops. The Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Center for Kentucky History, KHS exhibitions, and the 1792 Store will also be open, along with tours of the Old State Capitol and the Old State Arsenal.
- Outreach programming including the KHS

HistoryMobile, Kentucky Junior Historical Society/National History Day program, KHS Museum Theatre, oral history technical services, KHS Museums-To-Go exhibits, Kentucky Folklife Program traveling exhibits and field research, historical markers, and work with the Civil War and War of 1812-related sites and museums will also be ongoing.

- Reference services will continue to be available through the research library by mail, email, and telephone.
- Rental services will continue to be available at KHS year-round.

Beginning Saturday, 12 March 2011, KHS will resume regular public hours (Wednesday 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Thursday 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; Friday and Saturday 10 a.m.- 5 p.m.)

To learn more about KHS, visit www.history.ky.gov.

Cemetery Preservation Program Helps Preserve Kentucky Family History

by Ann G. Johnson Cemetery Preservation Program Kentucky Historical Society

Cemeteries in Kentucky have a story to tell. It is a story about our history and the people who helped build our communities. The Kentucky Historical Society's (KHS) Cemetery Preservation Program plays an important role in assisting communities and individuals across the commonwealth in preserving pieces of the past.

We all need to remember that cemeteries are protected by law, whether it is a large city cemetery or a small family cemetery that is "out in the cow pasture." Kentucky law KRS 525.115 ("Violating Graves") states, in part, that "a person is guilty of violating a grave when he intentionally mutilates the graves, monuments, fences, shrubbery, ornaments, grounds, or buildings in or enclosing any cemetery or place of sepulture." Violation of a grave is a Class D felony. Allowing cattle to roam freely in a cemetery is considered desecrating a cemetery as well.

Many times I get calls from people who have visited the state in search of their family cemetery that is now located on land no longer owned by their family. The landowner must give the descendants of those buried in these cemeteries access to the cemetery at reasonable times. This is case law, as stated in an opinion of the Kentucky attorney general.

The Kentucky Historical Society's Cemetery Preservation Program is charged with the responsibility of documenting as many cemeteries in Kentucky as possible. To that end, the society has two cemetery-related databases: the Kentucky Cemetery Records Database, which is online and contains hundreds of thousands of names transcribed from gravestones across Kentucky, and another database that contains records of more than 11,000 Kentucky cemeteries. This database, located on the Digital Collections section of our Kentucky Historical Society Web site (www.history.ky.gov) is the result of the state-wide cemetery surveys conducted by the office of the Kentucky Attorney General in 2000-2001. The cemeteries are listed alphabetically by county. The information found on this Web site is, in many instances, not all the information that was provided with the original survey. All the files, including any additional information relative to a specific cemetery, are on file in my office at the Kentucky Historical Society. If anyone is interested in registering a cemetery, please contact me and I will be happy to send a Kentucky Cemetery Census Form. The registering of cemeteries helps us document their existence across the state and is a wonderful tool for people who are doing genealogy research. A great amount of wonderful work has already been done by county historical and genealogical societies and public libraries are a great place to do research on family cemeteries.

The interest in cemetery preservation and the calls and e-mails I get have grown tremendously in recent years. Many people begin with an interest in genealogy and then develop a passion for cemetery preservation. In this day of nonexistent grant money, the responsibility of cemetery preservation has fallen even harder onto the shoulders of interested people who live in a community, and the descendants of those buried in a given cemetery. It is so important



Old Sharpsburg City Cemetery, Bath Co. Kentucky. (Photo courtesy of Dorothy Clemons.)

for the local residents to know where the cemeteries are within their county; they need to watch the newspaper for land being offered for sale where a cemetery is located; they need to watch the outcomes of the meetings of fiscal courts and city commissions that give permission for cemeteries to be moved. Descendants who live out of town or even out of state will have no idea the land their ancestors are buried on is for sale or has been sold. They will have to rely on the local people to be their spokespersons.

In an attempt to provide as much information as possible to those who are interested in cemetery preservation, I have often provided on-site workshops. These workshops offer a chance for interested people to meet, get printed information (gravestone repair, cleaning headstones, mapping cemeteries, headstone rubbings "do's and don'ts," and applicable Kentucky law), exchange questions, and if possible, go to a local cemetery for hands-on training about proper stone cleaning techniques. History lives through all our efforts to preserve, protect, document, and share. History lives through cemetery preservation, and this is happening on a much greater scale than was seen in the past. More and more people are becoming interested in and taking pride in protecting their family cemeteries, and thus they are realizing their wonderful history that is contained in the stories the stones have to tell. Reading the stones many times gives a picture of the person who rests there, and then there are those resting places that are marked only with a field stone or maybe no stone, and you are left to wonder about their story.

In this rapidly changing world where vacant land

is at a premium and where land once set aside for the family burial ground many times is in jeopardy, it is more important than ever for family members to take steps to research, find, document, photograph, map, and protect their family cemeteries. The history found on the stones tells the story of those who were placed there with loving care and respect. Our job, as descendants, and those interested in preservation, is to continue to extend that respect by protecting their resting place. They deserve no less. Cemetery preservation is important work, efforts are on-going, and much remains to be done. If you are currently involved in preserving a cemetery, thank you and please continue the rescue. If you are not currently involved in preserving a cemetery, please consider seeking out people in your community who are, get involved, and keep the work going.

Ann G. Johnson Cemetery Preservation Kentucky Historical Society 100 West Broadway Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 P: 502-564-1792, Ext. 4404 F: 502-564-4701 anng.johnson@ky.gov

For more information about the KHS Cemetery Preservation Program or to request a workshop, please contact Ann Johnson at 502-564-1792, ext. 4404, or by e-mail at AnnG.Johnson@ky.gov.

Kentucky Family History Along the Byways—Pioneer Period

by Don Rightmyer Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

There are over one hundred Kentucky historical markers that designate the locations of various pioneer forts and stations that were built as early settlers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee to start a new life in Kentucky.¹

One marker in the present-day McAfee community (Mercer County) honors the location of the stockade built by the McAfee, McCoun, McGee, Curry, and Adams families in 1779. The marker also gives a capsule biography of John May who was the first schoolteacher at the McAfee settlement. The first church building for the New Providence Presbyterian Church was located on the west side of U.S. highway 127, and the third church constructed is still being used on the eastern side of the highway.

Marker 928, McAfee Station and Pioneer Teacher



McAfee Station²

Marker Number County Location Description

928

Mercer McAfee, US 127

Site of stockade built, 1779, by McAfee, McCoun, McGee, Curry and Adams families, 1^{1/2} miles west on Salt River on land owned by James McAfee. He and brothers, William, Robert, George, Samuel, in 1773-5, marked and improved land in area. 1785, New Providence Presbyterian Church formed. The third church erected by this continuous body stands one

mile north. See over.

(Reverse) Pioneer Teacher, 1779, John May, first teacher in school at McAfee Station, 1779. One of four Ky. Dist. delegates, 1781, to Va. House of Burgesses. First clerk of Supreme Court, Ky. Dist., and one of original trustees of Transylvania Seminary, 1783. With Simon Kenton, famed frontiersman, he owned land where Maysville, Ky. was established by Va., 1787. It was named for May. See over.

Marker 1909, Fisher's Garrison

This Kentucky historical marker, Fisher's Garrison, is near the location where Stephen Albert Fisher, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, returned to Kentucky in 1779 and established a garrison near present-day Danville (Boyle County), Kentucky.

Fisher's Garrison³

Marker

1909

Number County

Boyle

Location

Near 391 McDowell Dr., Lex-

ington Rd., Danville

Description

Stephen Albert Fisher, Rev.

War soldier from Va., assigned in 1775 to active duty and wounded while serving with Colonel John Bowman's militia. Returned to Ky. in 1779 with wife Mary Magdalene Garr. He established garrison of military significance in vicinity of 400-acre settlement tract. Bros. Adam (in Rev.) & Barnett followed to Ky. Presented by

Col. Richard Hampton Fisher,

S.A.R.

Marker 1140, Clark's Station

Located southeast of Danville, the site of Clark's station memorializes an early settlement, built by William Whitley's brother-in-law, George Clark. Nearby Clark's Run was named for George and provided a ready source of water for the early settlers.

Clark's Station⁴

Marker Number

1140

County

Boyle

Location

SE of Danville, US 150 & KY

52



Historical marker, Fisher's Garrison, Danville (Boyle Co., Ky.)



Historical marker, Clark's Station (Boyle Co., Ky.)

Description

Early pioneer settlement erected before 1779. Developed by George Clark, brother-in-law of William Whitley, whose party came to Ky. about 1775. Located on Clark's Run Creek, named for George Clark, it was one of the first stations built in the vicinity of the forts at Harrodsburg and Stanford. Clark raised a crop here as early as 1775, improved the site in 1776.

ENDNOTES

- Melba Porter Hay and Thomas H. Appleton Jr., eds., Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers (Lexington, 2002), 295-96.
- Ibid., 76. The data in this and the other figures accompanying this article were taken from the Kentucky Historical Marker database on the Kentucky Historical Society Web site (www.history.ky.gov). The marker database reflects the most current information on the historical markers throughout the state.
- ³ Ibid., 237; Fackler, *Early Days in Danville* (Louisville, 1941, repr. 1999), 79.
- ⁴ Hay and Appleton, *Roadside History*, 111.

For Further Reading

Fackler, Calvin M. *Early Days in Danville* (Louisville, 1941).

Hammon, Neal. "Kentucky Pioneer Forts and Stations," *Filson History Quarterly* 76 (2002): 523-86.

Hay, Melba Porter and Thomas H. Appleton Jr., eds. *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Historical Markers* (Lexington, 2002).

O'Malley, Nancy. Stockading Up: A Study of Pioneer Stations in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky (Lexington, 1987).

VITAL STATISTICS

From Larue County Herald, Hodgenville, Kentucky

26 January 1888, p. 3

DEATH JOHN G. RAGLAND

Mr. John G. Ragland of near Magnolia died Tuesday, the 23rd, of dropsy of the heart at the age of 65 years. His funeral took place at the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Magnolia, on the 24th. Services were conducted by W. T. Parish, of Buffalo. Mr. Ragland unified with the Cumberland Presbyterian church early in life and lived a consistent life to the end. The large assembly of friends at this time were excellent proof of the high esteem in which he was held in this community. Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Caroline Ragland, two sisters, Mrs. Dave Keith, Mrs. Frank Hutcherson; four brothers, Dave Ragland, Jim Ragland, Jed Ragland of Kansas City; Mrs. W. G. DeZarn, a step-daughter of Hodgenville. Interment took place in Magnolia cemetery.

MARRIAGE Harned-Williams

Miss Hallie Harned, of near this city, and Mr. Albert Williams of Hodgenville, were married here yesterday by Rev. L. E. D. Andrews. The bride is 18 years of age and is the daughter of H. F. Harned, while the bridegroom is 26 years old and the son of Stephen Williams.

8 April 1920, p. 1

DEATH MRS. THOMAS DORAN

Mrs. Thomas Doran, widow of the late Mr. Doran who died but two weeks ago, passed away at her home on Greensburg Street on last Thursday night. Death was due to tuberculosis. Mrs. Doran was 58 years old and came here from Hart County. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Singleton Stith and Miss Daisy Doran, and one son, Ray Doran. Funeral services were conducted on Saturday morning by Rev. W. E. Mitchell and interment took place at Red Hill.

DEATH VIRGINIA KATHERINE ENLOW

[Date of death - 5 April 1920]

In a quiet country home near Hodgenville, Ky., on the 9th of August, 1901, Virginia Katherine Enlow was born. She was the daughter of John and Lula Enlow, and the sister of two brothers, Paul, with the LaRue National Bank, Hodgenville, and Marvin, at home; and four living sisters, Mrs. Howard Durham, of Magnolia, Mrs. Durham Miller of Louisville, Mrs. Robert Dunn, Sylva, and Geneva who is still with her parents. Besides these, two sisters preceded her to the grave.

Her funeral was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Hodgenville, on the afternoon of the 6th of April, in the presence of a large audience of friends and schoolmates . . . after which she was laid to rest in Red Hill Cemetery overlooking the town of Hodgenville.

MARRIAGE

G. B. F. Warren and Miss Evaline Carter were married Tuesday at the home of Rev. W. J. Boles.

8 April 1920, p. 5

MARRIAGE Leaser-Hornback

Rev. R. O. Penick married yesterday afternoon at the Methodist parsonage Owsley Leaser and Miss Mollie Hornback. Miss Hornback is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hornback.

8 April 1920, p. 6

DEATH

FRANCIS LEWIS HAWKINS

Mary Francis Lewis, wife of Edmond Hawkins, of Hart County, was born September 6, 1839 in Hardin County. Died march 29, 1920 at her home in Hennessey, Oklahoma. To this union 8 children were born, 5 of whom are living; Mrs. J. S. Evans and Mrs. Marcus Barnes of Crescent, Oklahoma, Mrs. George Spindel, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, Mrs. J. B. Gore, Hammonsville, Ky., and J. W. Hawkins, Hodgenville. She also leaves 20 grand-children; nineteen . . . , three sisters, Miss Belle Lewis, Willington, Kan., Mrs. Joan Corum, Sonora, Ky., Mrs. Jennie Bailey, Elizabethtown, Ky., and a host of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Interment took place in the cemetery at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, by the side of her husband who preceded her in 1900.

11 April 1920, p. 1

MARRIAGE

Rhoda Lee Crady and Lucy Wood, two young people living near Upton, were married last Saturday by Rev. C. W. Bowles. Miss Wood is a daughter of Jewitt Wood.

22 April 1920, p. 1

DEATH

MRS. NANCY BOGARD

Mrs. Nancy Bogard passed away at the home of her son-in-law, Jud Williams of Owensboro, on last Monday, April 19. The body arrived in Hodgenville Tuesday night and burial took place at Middle Creek on Wednesday morning. Rev. R. O. Penick conducted a prayer and song service at the cemetery. Mrs. Bogard was 81 years old and her husband, John Bogard, preceded her to the grave several years ago. She is survived by two sons and four daughters.

From Laurel County Sentinel-Echo, London, Kentucky

21 November 1940, p. 1

DEATH

JEFF JOHNSON SUCCUMBS MONDAY AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Mr. Thomas Jefferson Johnson, 63 years old, died at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning at his home on Mahan avenue following eight months illness with cancer of the throat.

A son of T. J. and Malinda Johnson, he was born in London Oct. 24, 1877, and he has always made this his home, engaged as a carpenter. He also served as town marshal for several terms.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Roberta Parman Johnson, and four daughters and four sons: Emmett Johnson, Ludlow, Ky.; Roy Johnson, Hamilton; Fred Johnson, Louisville; Jeff Johnson, Jr., London; Mrs. Frank Simpson, Hamilton; Miss Ruth Johnson, Cincinnati; and Mrs. James Sasser and Miss Louise Johnson, both of London.

He also leaves two sisters: Mrs. Susie Tuttle, of Lexington, and Mrs. Laura Humfleet, of London; and three brothers, Scott, Lafayette and Emory Johnson, all of London.

Funeral services were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the First Christian church with the Revs. D. H. Havens and A. E. Smith officiating. Interment followed in the Pine Grove cemetery by the Rawling Funeral Home.

MRS. DISCHLER. SR. TAKEN BY DEATH

Mrs. Hermina Hanser Dischler, 76 years old, wife of Mr. Louis Dischler, Sr., died at 11:30 o'clock Sunday evening at her home on North Mill street, following several weeks illness.

Funeral services were held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the First Christian church with the Rev. D. H. Havens officiating. Interment followed in the Pine Grove cemetery by Cox & Begley.

A native of Freidburg, Baden, Germany, Mrs. Dischler was born July 11, 1864. When 18 years old she moved with her family to the United States, settling in London, where she has since made her home.

She was married April 28, 1884, to Mr. Dischler in London. Although they were natives of the same country, they never met each other until they reached Laurel county.

A life-long working in the Christian church, of which she was a member, Mrs. Dischler is survived by

her husband and seven children: Mrs. Katherin Austin, Milan, Ind.; Mrs. Lena Von-Kaenal, Cincinnati; Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mrs. Martha Baker, Hamilton; Mrs. Herminia Webster, Cincinnati; Charles Dischler, Louisville; and Louis Dischler, Jr., of London.

She also leaves nineteen grand-children, nine great-grandchildren, one brother, Mr. Herman Hanser, of Florida, and two sisters, Mrs. Bertha Reiman, of Buffalo, N.Y.; and Mrs. Mary Balsinger, of London.

DEATH

MR. H. E. MURRAY DIES MONDAY

Mr. Harry Edward Murray, 65 years old, died at 9:15 o'clock Monday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. Hackney, Jr., where he had made his home for the last year. He had been ill with heart trouble for the last two years.

The body was removed to the former home in Defuniac Springs, Fla., for funeral and burial services there at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The body was entrained at Somerset Tuesday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Hackney, Mr. Hackney and Mrs. Murray motored to Florida.

Besides Mrs. Hackney, he is survived by his wife, one son, Harry Murray, and two daughters, Mesdames T. R. Haddox and Harry Wilson, all of Knoxville.

21 November 1940

HONOR ROLLS FOR FOURTH MONTH

Mt. Olivet School

First Grade–Jack Craft. Second Grade–Ray Benge. Fourth Grade–Mazie Watkins.

Fifth and Sixth Grades-Claude Baker, Vada Baker, Marvin Craft.

Seventh and Eighth Grades-Lesa Baker, Hayden Watkins.

MARGARET WATKINS, Teacher.

Lake School

First Grade–John Chadwell, Jr., I. J. Chadwell, Lorene Cheek, Fay Cheek, Ray Brown.

Third Grade-Juanita Brown.

Fourth Grade–Eula Bowling, Lorene Brown, Darvel Gregory, Elisha Feltner, Jr.

Sixth Grade-Deloris Barnard.

Seventh Grade-Cornea Barnard, Janie Brown, Virgie

Lee Chadwell, Nancy Gregory.
MARY PET BROCK
LILLIAN MAGEE
Teachers

21 November 1940, p. 5

JILLSON-HARDIN

Mr. Frank Bowen Jillson announces the marriage of his daughter Ruth to Mr. Ray Irvine Hardin November the seventeenth, one thousand nine hundred and forty, Leonia, New Jersey.

At home after December the tenth, London Terrace, 420 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York City.

Mr. Hardin is the son of Mr. and Mrs Rowan R. Hardin, of Cincinnati, who with their daughter, Mrs. Wallace Jones, attended the wedding.

21 November 1940, p. 7

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Herman Harp, 22, Corbin, to Theda Wathen, 21, East Bernstadt, Nov. 13.

Harrison Fletcher, 23, Fariston, to Valinchia Smallwood, 18, Latonia, Nov. 16.

21 November 1940, p. 8

STRUNK FUNERAL TODAY

Funeral services for Robert L. Strunk, who died at his residence at London Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, were solemnized this afternoon in Poynters Chapel with the Rev. Barney Hale officiating.

Survivors are: The wife, Martha Strunk; three sons, Sidney of Corbin, Web of Clio and Jack of London; four daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Verbal of Place, Mrs. Cora Combs of Tampa, Fla.; Mrs. Loritta Martin of Greenfield, Ind., and Mrs. Gladys Bishop of Corbin, and eleven grandchildren.

Interment was in the Bald Rock cemetery.

MRS. WM. CORNETT DIES

Mrs. Wm. Cornett, 81 years old, died this morning at 8:30 at her home near the Darl Jones school house, of general infirmities.

Mrs. Cornett was a daughter of the late Darl Jones, and is survived by five daughters and three sons: Mrs. Bettie Feltner, Mrs. Maggie Feltner, Mrs. Minnie Bruner, Mrs. Nancy Johnson, Mrs. Lydie Whitis and Messrs. George, James and Chris Cornett. One sister, Mrs. Mary Vaughn, also survives. The husband died several years ago.

DAVE CAUDILL DIES IN CINCINNATI

Dave Caudill, of color, aged about 70 years, died at his home in Cincinnati, Friday morning, at 4:00 o'clock, of blood poison, resulting from the amputation of his leg about a year ago. The deceased lived in London, where he was engaged mostly as a teamster, until he moved to Cincinnati about 20 years ago. He is survived by his wife, who was Della Jackson, a daughter of the late Aunt Ellen Jackson, and one son, Steve Caudill, also of Cincinnati. Burial was in Cincinnati.

28 November 1940, p. 2

AGED MAN DIES IN CLAY

Luke Crider, 107 year-old native of Harlan county and for the past 40 years a resident of Clay county, died Thursday night of last week at his home at Hensley, Clay county. Funeral services were held in the Holiness church there.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES

Ira Bailey, 24, of Lexington, to Elmo Lanham, 21, Corbin, Nov. 20.

Isaac R. Elkins, 21, Congo, to Anna Mae Parsley, 19, Nov. 22.

W. R. Adams, 20, to Otha Hensley, 21, East Bernstadt.

Winford Whitaker, 24, to Maxine Dawson, 23, Indianapolis.

Denson Proffitt, 23, Deer Lick, to Lona Hammock, 20, London.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES

Charles Bradford Grimes, 22, Lily, to Ruby Diana Reid, 18, Dec. 3.

Albert Douglas, 29, to Vada Mae Prater, 22, Jellico, Tenn., Dec. 2.

Alonzo Scalf, 24, High Splint, to Beatrice Lewis, 21, East Bernstadt, Nov. 30.

Henry Clark, 22, to Retha Knuckles, 16, Corbin, Nov. 30.

Bennie Seeley, 26, to Mildred Hicks, 16, East Bernstadt, Nov. 30.

Fred Amburgy, 20, Lily, to Thelma Smith, 21, Fariston, Nov. 29.

Carlo Bowling, 37, to Stella Fletcher, 24, Fariston, Nov. 29.

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HARKLEROAD-YOUNG

Miss Sally Harkleroad and Mr. Vincent B. Young were quietly married at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 20 by the Rev. S. E. Wells at the Methodist Parish parsonage.

Miss Harkleroad, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Harkleroad, is a graduate of Sue Bennett and attended a business college.

Mr. Young is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Young and is deputy collector of internal revenue. The couple will make their home in London.

RIDNER-BRUNER

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ridner announce the marriage of their daughter, Wanda, to Mr. William L. Bruner of London.

The marriage ceremony was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ridner, Kentucky avenue, Tuesday, Nov. 26. the Rev. J. M. Trosper was the minister.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruner will make their home in London.

DEATH W. H. TINCHER DIES

On Nov. 30, 1940, about 4:00 a.m., the death angel entered the home of Mrs. Nancy Tincher and claimed as its victim her devoted husband, W. H. Tincher, who was born in Jackson county March 6, 1858, being 82 years, 8 months and 22 days old at the time of his death. He was married to Nancy Owens about 62 years ago, and eight children blessed this union, six of whom are still living. The surviving children are: John, of London; Lewis, of Langnau; Robert, of East Bernstadt; Mrs. Ethel Watkins, of Oakley; Emma Profitt, of Langnau; and Zella Owens, of East Bernstadt.

Besides his companion and six children, he is survived by three brothers and one sister, Jim, of Crab Orchard, John, of Tyner, and George, of Owsley county; and Mary Bingham, of Tyner. He also leaves 36 grandchildren and 54 great-grandchildren, and a host of other relatives and friends.

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AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Manuscript Preparation

Kentucky Ancestors is the quarterly Kentucky family-history and genealogy publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Review of past issues will give authors an idea of the kinds of materials that would be of interest. Submission of material providing primary source genealogical material is always of interest as well as family-history articles detailing the experiences of people moving from other states into Kentucky and those who left Kentucky and moved on to the West or other parts of the country.

Please prepare your manuscript in Microsoft Word. Endnotes should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, and use the genealogical standard format of day/month/year, such as 10 May 1842. Manuscripts should be submitted by either email to don.rightmyer@ky.gov or on CD to:

Don Rightmyer, Editor Kentucky Ancestors Kentucky Historical Society 100 W. Broadway Frankfort, KY 40601-1931

Our publication schedule will be January, April, July, and October of each year. Authors should submit their prospective manuscript for review and consideration at least ten weeks prior to the quarterly publication dates.

Five copies of the magazine in which an article is published will be provided to the author upon publication.

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3x5	820
2x3	1300

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Questions? Please contact the editor, Don Rightmyer, at 502-564-1792, Ext. 4435, by mail at the Kentucky Historical Society, Attn: *Kentucky Ancestors*, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931, or by email at Don.rightmyer@ky.gov.

MYSTERY ALBUM

If you recognize the people or the location of these photos or can provide any information about them, please contact:

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